IMPORTANT TO ADVERTISERS.
THE
"BOMBAY GAZETTE"
IS
THE OLDEST DAILY PAPER
IN ASIA.

THE Bombay Gazette.

THE OFFICES OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE" are now situate IN HOMJI STREET, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, Where all communications must be Addressed.

No. 55,908—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY—FRIDAY, MARCH 21, 1913. PRICE: ONE ANNA.

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL S. N. COMPANY.

MAIL SERVICE.

LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY FOR MARSEILLES & LONDON WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Date of Sailing 2-30 p.m.	Steamers.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
1913				
22nd Mar.	MANTUA	11000	...	...
29th ,,	SALSETTE	10000	MEDINA	12000
5th Apl.	ARABIA	8000	...	...
12th ,,	MOLDAVIA	10000	...	...
19th ,,	MALOJA	12500	...	...
26th ,,	SALSETTE	6000	MONGOLIA	10000
3rd May	PGYPT	8000	...	...
10th ,,	SALSETTE	6000	MACEDONIA	10000
17th ,,	PERSIA	8000	...	...
24th ,,	SALSETTE	6000	MALWA	11000
31st ,,	MANTUA	11000	...	...
7th June	SALSETTE	6000	MOOLTAN	10000
14th ,,	ARABIA	8000	...	...
21st ,,	DELTA	6000	MOREA	10000
28th ,,	INDIA	8000	...	...

All the above steamers are fitted with *WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.*

Passengers for Brindisi transhipped to connecting Steamers at Port Said.

Tenders leave the Ballard Pier on the day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place at 12-30 P.M., for medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port.

Friends of Passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AUSTRALIA, AND NEW ZEALAND.

The Company's Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly usually on Wednesday, taking Passengers for the Straits, China, and Japan, and return tickets are issued on favourable terms.

For accommodation and further information, apply to

A. H. FROOM,
Superintendent.

Bombay.

ELLERMAN'S CITY & HALL LINES

(JOINT SERVICE.)

Approximate sailings from Bombay and Karachi for

MARSEILLES AND LIVERPOOL, &c.

SPRING 1913.

Steamers.	Tons	Leave Bombay 1913.	Leave Karachi 1913.
City of Marseilles ..	8800	..	5 April
City of Vienna ..	4672	9 April	..
*City of Lahore ..	6875	16 ,,	14 ..
City of Benares ..	8973	..	23 ,,
†City of Agra ..	4808	4 May	..
*City of Birmingham	7475	7 May	5 May
*City of Sparta ..	5415	17 ,,	15 ,,
City of Manchester..	5551	,,	15 ,,
City of York ..	7810	..	31 ,,
Trafford Hall ..	5321	..	12 June
City of London ..	9000	..	19 July

*Calling at Bombay for PASSENGERS ONLY.
†These are "B" class steamers.

Through booking in connection with Nord deutscher Lloyd and Cunard Lines.

NAMES.	1st class Singl.	1st clas Return.	2nd class Single.	2nd class Retur n
Marseilles ..	578	891	429	649
London via Marseilles..	653	1,091	489	809
Liverpool ..	605	957	462	704

Most of the large Passenger Steamers are fitted with

WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

Concessions granted to Families, Railway Employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea Planters, etc.

Officers of the army are exempted from the penalty attached to overstaying their leave by reason of delay in arrival of steamers, provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.

Each steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and experienced stewardess, except "B" class.

All steamers have Electric Light and Fan fitted in each cabin FREE OF CHARGE, except "B" class.

The fares advertised include Free passage by the B.I. Steamer between Bombay and Karachi and vice versa.

For passages and full particulars apply to—

Bombay: Messrs. Edward Bates & Sons Agency, KILLICK, NIXON & CO.

Karachi: Messrs. Forbes, Forbes, Campbell & Co., Ltd.

DEUTSCHE OST AFRIKA LINIE
(GERMAN EAST AFRICA LINE).
BOMBAY TO EAST AND SOUTH AFRICA.

THE following steamers will SAIL:—

Vessels.	Tons.	Capts.	To Sail about
Kanzler	3000	Schaff	3rd April 1913
President	3310	Schutt	17th April 1913
Markgraf	3680	Kasch	3rd May 1913

Taking passengers and cargo for SEYCHELLES, LAMOO, MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR, GERMAN and PORTUGUESE COAST PORTS, DURBAN and CAPE.

For rates and particulars apply to—

A. STRANDES & CO.,
Agents.

24, Meadow Street, Bombay, 8th Mar. 1913.

JOB PRINTING.—Apply at the "Bombay Gazette" Electric Printing Works, Homjee Street, Fort.

SHIPPING.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LD.

INTEND TO DESPATCH STEAMERS AS FOLLOWS.

FOR KARACHI.

Weekly from Victoria Docks.

Steamers Tons Sailing Date Time Route via.
Linga ...2185 Mon. 24th Mar. 11 a.m.* P D.&C. M.
Dinara ...1635 Thurs. 27th Mar. 9 a.m. † C. M.
Lhasa ...2184 Friday 28th Mar. ‡ 9 a.m. direct.

*Porebunder, Dwarka, Cutch Mandvie.
†Cutch Mandvie.
‡Or later on arrival of English Mail Steamer.

FOR KARACHI AND BUSREH.

(Weekly.)

S. S. "Dumra," 1,695 tons, on Thursday, 27th March, calling at Muscat, Bushire, and Mahomerah.

FOR KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF PORTS. (Weekly.)

S. S. "Barala," 3,148 tons, on Thursday, 27th March, calling at Verawal, Mangrol, Karachi, Pasni, Charbar, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Henjam, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Mahomerah and Busreh.

FOR SEYCHELLES, EAST AND SOUTH AFRICA. (Fortnightly.)

Steamers.	Tonnage.	Sailing on
†Lindula	3358	Thursday, 3rd April.
*Pentakota	3418	,, 17th ,,
†Pundua	3305	,, 1st May.
*Palamcotta	3413	,, 15th ,,

†Calls at Lamu, Mombassa, Zanzibar, Beira, Delagoa Bay, and Durban.
*Calls at Seychelles, Mombasa, Zanzibar, Mozambique, Beira, Delagoa Bay and Durban.

Passengers may book through to Cape Colony Ports transhipping at Durban, to the steamers of the Union Castle or other line.

FOR MALABAR PORTS, COLOMBO, AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "Ula," 5,310 tons, on or about 24th March.

FOR RANGOON OR CALCUTTA (Direct).

Frequent sailings with onward connections to ports in Arracan, Burma, Straits Settlements, Mauritius, Australia, and New Zealand.

Terms and rates of freight and passage may be arranged with

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO.,
Agents.

Nicol Road, near Ballard Pier, BOMBAY.
21st March, 1913.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES,

French Mail Steamers.

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels	Tons.	Capts.	To sail on THURSDAY.
Australian	6385	Costa	9th April, 1913.
Caledonian	4120	Fabre	7th May, 1913.
Dumbea	5685	Sellier	4th June, 1913.
Oceanien	4143	Mages	2nd July, 1913.
Nera	5685	Cousin	30th July, 1913

PASSAGE FARES.

		1st	2nd	3rd
To Marseilles (single) ..	Rs.	594	495	225
Do. (return) ..	,,	891	743	405
To London (single) ..	,,	660	528	270
Do. (return) ..	,,	990	797	495

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS.

RETURN TICKETS can be made available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd or the Italian Line at reduced Fares.

For further particulars apply to

H. WILLIAMS, Agent.

Albert Building, Hornby Road, Bombay.

SOCIETA' NAZIONALE DI SERVIZ MARITTIMI (RUBATTINO LINE.)

BOMBAY to NAPLES AND GENOA direct;

FOR BRINDISI AND VENICE (transhipping at PORT SAID.)

WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on
Sardegna	5255	A. Muzio ..	April. 15, 1913
Sicilia	5229	D. Maganzini	May 15, 1913

RATES TO THE ABOVE PORTS INCLUSIVE OF WINE, BEER, AND ELECTRIC FANS.

	1st Class.	2nd Class	3rd Class
Single Ticket from	Rs. 455 to 550	Rs. 330	Rs. 165
Return Tickets available for two years from	Rs. 675 to 825	Rs. 525	Rs. 247

Through tickets to LONDON on application.

Through tickets to NEW YORK in connection at Naples or Genoa, 1st Class, from Rs. 790 to Rs. 690. Special rates for Missionaries. Passengers for Europe have the option of going via Genoa and returning via Venice or vice versa, and can break journey at any port en route.

INTERCHANGEABLE RETURN TICKETS are issued to return either by the Messageries Maritimes from Marseilles, or by the Austrian Lloyd from Trieste

BOMBAY TO SINGAPORE AND KOBE.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on
Capri	4196	A.de Amezaga	Ap. 16, 1913

SALOON FARES to SINGAPORE, Rs. 165; to KOBE, Rs. 250; DECK FARES to SINGAPORE, Rs. 45; and to KOBE, Rs. 70.

Subject to alterations for further particulars, apply to—

G. FERRERO,
Elphinstone Circle, BOMBAY. Agent.

BURMA AFTER THE CONQUEST.—By Gerttan Geary. Rs. 5. Apply the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

SHIPPING.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD S. N. CO.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

ACCELERATED LINE TO TRIESTE.

Steamers.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on 1913.
Cleopatra	4039	N. Chersich	1st April
Semirami	3999	P. Pavissich	16th April
Gablonz	8000	G. Gillhuber	1st May
Habsburg	3979	E. Seberich	16th May
Cleopatra	4039	N. Chersich	1st June

ORDINARY LINE via KARACHI.

Steamers.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail about
F. Ferdinand	6046	P. A. Leva	28th Mar.
Austria	7588	D. Cosulich	28th Ap'l
China	6017	N. Giurovich	28th May
Persia	5895	G. Bartole	28th June

All the above steamers are fitted with *WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.*

SPECIALLY REDUCED FARES ACCELERATED LINE.

FIRST CLASS.

To Trieste or Venice .. .. Rs. 500
To Trieste or Venice and back ,, 750
To London via Trieste .. Rs. 579 to 644*
To London via Trieste and back ,, 579 to.. 1038*

SECOND CLASS.

To Trieste or Venice .. Rs. 350
To Trieste or Venice and back .. 525
To London via Trieste .. ,, 429 to 449†
To London via Trieste and back ,, 683 to 723†

*Fares according to class of Railway.
†Fares according to route on Railway.

ORDINARY LINES.

SALOON CLASS.

To Trieste or Venice .. Rs. 450
To Trieste or Venice and back ,, 675
To London via Trieste .. ,, 529 to 594*
To London Trieste and back via ,, 833 to 963†

*Fares according to route and class on Railway.

RETURN TICKETS available for TWO YEARS. ELECTRIC FANS and lights are fitted in all the cabins free of charge.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

Single and return tickets are issued via Trieste, by the St. Gothard's, Tauren, and other routes.

INTERCHANGEABLE RETURN TICKETS,

are issued to return either by Messageries Maritimes from Marseilles, or Societa Nizionale de Servizi Maritimi from Genoa or Naples to Bombay, or by North German Lloyd from Genoa to Colombo, or vice versa.

STEAMER TO JAPAN via COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONG-KONG, SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA, AND KOBE.

Steamer.	Tons	Captain.	To sail about
Persia ..	5895	G. Bartole	7th April. 1913.

For further particulars regarding passages apply to—

W. DENSO,
Agent, Austrian Lloyd S.N. Co.
52, Churchgate Street, Fort, Bombay

ANCHOR LINE.

REGULAR SAILINGS FROM BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES AND LIVERPOOL.

The following SAILINGS have been arranged

HOMEWARD PASSENGER SEASON, 1913.

Steamers.	Tons.	Capts.	Leave Bombay 1913
Olympia	5124	J. Kinnaird ..	23rd Mar.
Circassia	6722	C. F. Osborne, R.N.R.	10th Ap.
Scindia	5106	Wm. Kelso ..	22nd ,,
Castalia	6388	G. Mitchell ..	5th May
Elysia	6368	J. Coverley ..	18th ,,
Massilia	5091	J. Thomson ..	5th June
Olympia	5124	J. Kinnaird ..	15th ,,
Circassia	6722	C. F. Osborne, R.N.R.	5th July
Scindia	5106	Wm. Kelso ..	19th ,,
Castalia	6388	G. Mitchell ..	3rd Aug.
Elysia	6368	J. A. Coverley	17th ,,
Massilia	5091	J. Thomson ..	1st Sept.
Olympia	5124	J. Kinnaird ..	17th ,,
Circassia	6722	C. F. Osborne, R.N.R.	4th Oct.
Scindia	5106	Wm. Kelso ..	15th ,,
Castalia	6388	G. Mitchell ..	26th ,,
Elysia	6368	J. Coverley ..	11th Nov

FARES.

	Single.	Return
Bombay to Suez .. .. Rs.	413	627
Bombay to Port Said .. ,,	446	677
Bombay to Marseilles and back from Liverpool ,,	578	924
Bombay to London Overland from Marseilles and back from Liverpool .. ,,	653	999
Bombay to Gibraltar .. ,,	590	891
Bombay to Liverpool .. ,,	605	957
Bombay to New York .. ,,	841	1429
Bombay to Cairo, including train fare to Suez .. ,,	446	

All return tickets are available for two years.

Concessions granted to Families, Railway Employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea Planters, &c.

Each steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and experienced Stewardess, and is fitted with every comfort.

All steamers have electric lights and electric fans in every cabin free of charge.

Officers of the army are exempted from the penalty attached to overstaying their leaves by reason of delay in arrival of steamer, provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.

The advertised rates to Europe include a passage by B.I.S.N. Co.'s steamer, between Karachi and Bombay.

Through tickets to America per Anchor-Cunard Joint Passenger Service.

For any further information regarding passage, apply to the undersigned.

W. & A. GRAHAM & CO,
Agents, Bombay.

PASTIME
FOR THE
EASTER HOLIDAYS.

'We should make a serious study of a pastime'
ALEXANDER THE GREAT.

A HOLIDAY maker in India in the absence of other recreation invariably decides to make the exercise of walking a prominent feature during the few days of careless relaxation from the closeness of the principal business of his life, and which he recognises as necessary to whip into life a sluggish liver, incidentally to improve his billious complexion due to sedentary occupation and to fit him generally to go through another period of physical inactivity in an office chair. Walking is known as the best exercise possible, and a walk daily of 5 miles is what we are advised to do by our physician. How many, however, can attain to this standard in this country, particularly when walking becomes a self-imposed task? It becomes an aimless shambling without a purpose, but if there is a set object of pleasure in view such as photography offers during one's rambles, the companionship of any one of the sizes offered by us of the

GOERZ TENAX CAMERAS

would make a sportive diversion. Recollections and impressions are stored up in our brain cells and they are capable of being reproduced in the mind's eye whenever desired; memories not required to be resuscitated are put out of court, because the contact between these and the storage cells have been removed, but pictures that are stored in the brain cells cannot be seen by others, so the nearest approach in the way of a visible substitute of such recollections are the results produced by the Camera obscura. Even the use of the

PRISM BINOCULARS

manufactured by C. P. GOERZ and EMILE BUSCH will also provide in holiday excursions, occupation and intelligent interest in the panoramas that could be disclosed. Nature's panoramas representing bird's eye scenes so extended as to be impossible to the naked-eye and which on the summit of a hill, north, south, east and west may be made to pass before you in one great grand picture.

LISTS ON APPLICATION TO

MARCKS & CO., LTD.,

SOLE AGENTS FOR
GOERZ CAMERAS AND BINOCULARS,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

BANKS.

COX & CO., BANKERS & AGENTS

ESTABLISHED 1758.

Registered under the Companies (Consolidated) Act, 1908.

CAPITAL PAID UP £400,000
RESERVE £50,000

HEAD OFFICE:—16, CHARING CROSS RD., LONDON.

BRANCHES:—Bombay, Calcutta, Karachi Rawalpindi, Muree, and Srinagar (Kashmir)

BANKING BUSINESS of every description transacted.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened, and FIXED DEPOSITS received. Rates of INTEREST to be obtained on application.
LETTERS OF CREDIT issued, and DRAFTS granted on London at the Bank's Current Rates of exchange, and on Branches and Agencies throughout India.
TELEGRAPHIC REMITTANCES made.
ADDRESSES for cabling purposes registered free of charge.
INSURANCE of every description effected.
SHIPPING, PASSAGE, AND AGENCY BUSINESS of every description, including IMPORT and EXPORT OF CARGO and BAGGAGE, with STORAGE of Baggage and other goods, effected by COX'S SHIPPING AGENCY, Limited, in connection with Messrs. Cox & Co., SAILING LISTS and HANDBOOKS supplied on application.

A copy of the Half-yearly Balance Shee will be forwarded on application.

HEAD OFFICE:
CHARING CROSS, LONDON, S. W.

THE Mercantile Bank of India, Limited.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL £1,500,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL £1,125,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL ..... £ 562,500
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS ..... £ 562,500
RESERVE FUNDS ..... £ 415,000

HEAD OFFICE:
40, Threadneedle Street, London, E.C
LONDON BANKERS:
The Bank of England.
The London Joint Stock Bank
BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

BOMBAY, KARACHI, CALCUTTA, Sub-Branch HOWRAH (Calcutta), DELHI, RANGOON, MADRAS, COLOMBO, KANDY, GALLE, SINGAPORE, KUALA LUMPUR, KOTA, BAHRU (Kelantan), PENANG, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI.

The Bank negotiates and collects bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and Branches, and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.
The Bank receives deposits on the following terms:—

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. on the daily balance if not under Rs.1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000. Sums over Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Rates for Fixed deposits for 12 months and shorter period to be ascertained on application.
The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody realising interest and dividends when due.

JAS. MURDOCH.
Manager.
Esplanade Road, Bombay.

BANKS.

THE EASTERN BANK, LTD.

HEAD OFFICE.
9, Crosby Square, London, E.C.
BRANCHES AT
Bombay, Calcutta, and Bagdad.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL..... £1,000,000
PAID UP ..... £ 400,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS ..... £ 600,000

BOARD OF DIRECTORS:—
The Rt. Hon. LORD BALFOUR of Burleigh, Kt.
Sir JACOB E. SASSOON, Bart. (Messrs. E. D. Sassoon & Co.)
EMILE FRANCQUI, Esq. (Director of the Banque d'Outremer.)
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J. C. GEORGES BOUILLAT, Esq. (Director of the Societe Generale de Paris.)
J. S. HASKELL, Esq. (Messrs. E D. Sassoon & Co.)

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Sir JACOB E. SASSOON, Bart.
A. J. RAYMOND, Esq.
Sir DINSHAW M. PETIT, Bart.
MATHURADAS GOCULDAS, Esq.

BOMBAY OFFICE:
Corner of Hornby Rd., and Churchgate St.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received on terms to be ascertained on application.
BILLS OF EXCHANGE PURCHASED, loans and credits granted on approved security and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken. The purchase and sale of Government securities, stocks, and shares undertaken and dividends thereon collected for constituents.

W. M. ANDERSON,
Manager.

THE BANK OF INDIA, LTD.

ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER, 1906.
Incorporated under the Indian Companies Act VI. of 1882.
HEAD OFFICE:
ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED ....Rs. 1,00,00,000
CAPITAL CALLED UP .... ,, 50,00,000
RESERVE FUND ..... ,, 5,00,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

INTEREST is allowed on daily balances from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum from December 1st to May 31st, and at 2 per cent. per annum for the remaining six months. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS & CASH CREDITS.

The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.
The Bank undertakes on behalf of its constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends thereon; it also undertakes the sale and purchase of Government Paper, and all descriptions of Stocks at moderate charges, particulars of which may be had on application.

H. P. STRINGFELLOW,
Manager.

Standard Oil Company of New York,

MARSHALL'S BUILDING,
BALLARD ROAD, BOMBAY.

LARGEST IMPORTERS OF AND DEALERS IN:—

Kerosene and Lubricating Oils,
Motor Spirit: Pratt's and Pegasus Brand,
Pratt's Genuine Spirit or Turpentine Grease,
Paraffine Wax, &c., &c.

KEROSINE OIL BRANDS:—

Snowflake	150o in cases.	These well-known Brands are imported and sold in cases only.
White Rose	150o ,, ,,	
Chester	125o ,, ,,	
Devoe's	125o ,, ,,	
Monkey	125o ,, ,,	

Elephant 125o in tins, and in bulk from yellow carts.

SHELL MOTOR SPIRIT

RETAIL AGENTS FOR BOMBAY:
MESSRS. F. M. CHINOY & CO., DUNCAN ROAD.

LIBERAL TERMS TO DEALERS | SHELL SPIRIT IS IMPORTED INTO INDIA ONLY BY | LIBERAL TERMS TO DEALERS

THE ASIATIC PETROLEUM CO. (INDIA) LTD.

BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, MADRAS, KARACHI.

EASTER EGGS

NOW READY AT
MONGINI BROTHERS.

CHOCOLATE EASTER EGGS.
From Annas 12 per dozen to Re. 1 each.

CHOCOLATE EASTER EGGS
Containing sweets and beautifully decorated: all sizes at Rs. 2 per lb.

FANCY EASTER EGGS.
Annas 8, Re. 1, and Rs. 1 8.

SATIN EASTER EGGS.
Empty for filling with Sweet, or Chocolates, As. 12, and Re. 1.

WOODEN EGGS
Containing Toys for either Boys or Girls, As. 12, and Re. 1.

EGGS IN FANCY BASKETS.
Annas 8, and Annas 12.

BESIDES A GREAT VARIETY OF CHOCOLATE AND FONDANT EGGS OF ALL SIZES.

MONGINI BROTHERS.

Church Gate Street, BOMBAY.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

THE COLABA LAND & MILL COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that a DIVIDEND at the rate of Rs. 50 per share for the half year ended 31st December, 1912, will be paid on and after FRIDAY, the 28th March, 1913, at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 42-48, Church Gate Street, Fort, between the hours of 12 noon and 3-30 p.m., (excepting Saturdays, when it will be paid between 12 noon and 1-30 p.m.), to those Shareholders, whose names stand on the Company's register this day, on production of their share certificates.

By Order of the Board,
BRADBURY & CO.,
Agents and Managers.

Bombay, 19th March, 1913.

BOMBAY MUNICIPALITY.

TENDER FOR 50" DIAMEATER CAST IRON PIPES, &c.

THE thickness of the pipes required should be as follows :—

2175 pipes, 1¼ inch thick
5750 pipes, 1½ inch thick
475 pipes, 1¾ inch thick

and not 1 inch thick in all 3 cases as advertised in our issue of the 18th instant.

THE HYDERABAD (DECCAN) SPINNING & WEAVING COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that the 60th (ad-interim) DIVIDEND at the Rate of Government Rs. 60 (Sixty), per Share, for the half year ending 31st December, 1912, has been declared and will be paid to those Shareholders whose names stood in the Company's Register on the 31st March, 1913, at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 3, Tamarind Lane, Fort, Bombay, on and after the 14th April, 1913, between the hours of 11 A.M. and 2 P.M., on production of their Share Certificates.

The SHARE TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from 31st March, to 13th April, 1913, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
For the Hyderabad (Dn.) Spinning and Weaving Company, Limited.
RAMANNAH, RAMGOPAL & BHOOMIAH,
Secretaries, Treasurers & Agents.
By EWART, LATHAM & Co.,
Their Attorneys.

Bombay, 19th March, 1913.

MUNICIPALITY OF BOMBAY.

NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay, upto 1 P.M., (Bombay Time), on MONDAY, the 31st day of March, 1913, for works in a Storm Water Drain in Reay Road from Connaught Road to Kalachauki Road.

2. Plans may be seen and Form of Contract, Specification, etc., and all other particulars obtained free of charge on application to the Deputy Executive Engineer, Drainage.

3. The Municipal Commissioner does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

By Order of the
Municipal Commissioner,
N. MAUGHAN, A.M. Inst., C. E.,
For Executive Engineer Municipality.
Executive Enginner's Office,
Bombay, 20th March, 1913.

THE CITY OF BOMBAY MUNICIPAL ACT, 1888.

As amended by the City of Bombay Municipal (Amendment) Act, 1905.

PUBLIC NOTICE

IS hereby given, pursuant to Section 297, (1) (b) of the City of Bombay Municipal Act, 1888, as amended by the City of Bombay Municipal (Amendment) Act, 1905, that the Undersigned proposes to apply to the Municipal Corporation at their Meeting to be held in the month of May, 1913, or on such day thereafter as the said application can conveniently be disposed of, for authority to prescribe a fresh line, in substitution for the existing regular line of the public street known as Imamwada Road between Old Nagpada Street and Jail Road North.

A plan of this Street showing the existing regular line of the Street and the fresh line proposed to be prescribed in substitution therefor as aforesaid, is deposited at the Office of the Executive Engineer, Municipality, and can be inspected by any person desiring to do so, at any time during office hours.

Every person desirous of making any representation to the Corporation or of bringing befor the Corporation any objection respecting the said proposal, may do so, by letter addressed to the Municipal Secretary at the Municipal Office, and delivered at the said office not less than three clear days before the day of such meeting.—Dated this 20th day of March, 1913.

P. R. CADELL,
Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay.

NOTICE.

BOMBAY AND PERSIA STEAM NAVIGATION Co., LTD.

NOTICE is hereby given that Messrs. TURNER MORRISON & Co., have, THIS DAY, assumed the Office of Agents of the Company. On and from MONDAY, the 17th March, 1913, the work of the Agency will be carried on at Royal Insurance Building, Church Gate Street, Bombay.

TURNER MORRISON & Co.,
Agents.

The Bombay and Persia S. N. Co., Ld.
15th March, 1913.

NOTICE.

PHIPSON & CO., BOMBAY.
AGENTS AT DELHI.
KING, KING & Co., 1, Kashmir Gate.

HOUSE, Bazaar and Dhobie Account Book for 12 months, with Servants' Diary Wages Table, Recipes, Instructions and Will Form by G. L. CHARD, 6th edition, revised. Price Re. 1-8. No. 5 dept. A. and N. Co-operative Society Ltd., Bombay.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

ROYAL ALFRED SAILORS' HOME SOCIETY.

THE ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the Society, will be held in the Recreation Room of the Home, on WEDNESDAY, the 2nd April, 1913, at 6-15 P.M.

All interested in the welfare of Seamen and the Society are invited.

B. H. HEWETT,
Honorary Secretary.

SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD & COMPANY, No. 16, APOLLO STREET.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

TO-MORROW SATURDAY, the 22nd March, at 2-30 p.m., (S.T.), Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Winter Road, Ridge, Malabar Hill, the very valuable and substantial made French-polished teakwood and blackwood, dining-room, drawing-room, office room and bed-room furniture, best platedware, rich crockeryware and glassware English made telescopic dining table mirror back sideboard and dumbwaiters' Chesterfield sofas and chairs, cabinets, jardiniers, also carved blackwood furniture, Persian and velvet piled carpets, bead chicks, Singapore cane furniture, iron and brass single and double bedsteads, single and double bevelled mirror door almyrahs, dressing chest of drawers, clothes and gown presses, marble topped dressing and washhand tables, lady's bicycle, standing table, hanging and wall lapms, Jost fan, microscope, enema syringes, Fern house, and medical books, etc., the propety of Lt.-Col.C.H. L. Meyer, M. D., I. M. S., Principal, Grant Medical College, proceeded to England.

The property of other gentlemen.—

1 nearly new rubber-tyred English governess cart with hood.
1 Argyall Motor-car, 4 cylinder, 5 seated, in running order.
1 French Motor-car, 4 cylinder, 5 seated, magneto and battery ignition, in running order, recently overhauled.

Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

WEEKLY SALE.

On MONDAY, the 24th instant, at 2-30 p.m., (S.T.), Messrs CRAWFORD Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms, No. 16, Apollo Street, Fort, a quantity of grey, white and coloured piece-goods, and the following :—

Furniture such as sofas, chairs, easy chairs, writing, dressing and washhand tables, book case, hat stand, phonographs, and iron safes, etc.

1 Mahogany cottage piano, by Collard and Collard.—
1 Mahogany Upright piano.

AT 2-30 P.M., (S. T.).

Several Gents' bicycles by different makes
1 rubber-tyred light victoria.
1 double-seated brougham.
1 second-hand office shigram.

SALE ON FRIDAY, the 28th March.

On FRIDAY, the 28th inst., at 2-30 p.m.' (S. T.) Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Khatao Mansions, Cooperage, Fort, opposit the Bandstand, valuable and handsome teak and blackwood French-polished dining, drawing and bedroom furniture, rich glassware and crockery, rich platedware, mirror back sideboard, sliding dining table, arm and armless chairs, dinner waggons, meatsafe, Singapore cane furniture, Cottage piano by Rose and Co., in good order, 15 stops American organ, Genoa velvet lined drawing-room suite of sofas and chairs, marble and tiled topped teapoys and tables, handsome cabinets, corner cabinets, carved teapoys and chiffoniers, rich carpets, tables ornaments, rich engravings, iron double and single bedsteads, mirror door single and double almyrahs, dressing chest of drawers, marble topped dressing and washhand tables, clothes and hanging presses, Roll-top office table, with master key, marble clock, table and hanging lamps, Singer Sewing Machine, Kodak hand camera large icebox, and aluminum utensils, etc. The property of G. A. Steel, Esq.

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view 3 days before the sale.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, 21st March, 1913.

BENNETT & COMPANY, No. 22, APOLLO STREET.

As TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 22nd instant, is a PUBLIC HOLIDAY, there will be no sale of horses and carriages on that day.

AUCTION SALE of Cotton, damaged by Fire and Water.

On WEDNESDAY, the 26th instant, at 4 p. m., (S. T.), Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at Arthur Bunder, Colaba, on account of the concerned :—

About 844 full pressed bales of Nandod, Mannath, Jalna, Erono Road and Hingoli cotton, damaged by fire and water.

A deposit of 50 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

BENNETT & CO.

Bombay, 21st March, 1913.

THE NEW "REVLUC" PINCE NEZ.

DURING the hot steamy Weather, when your Glasses persist in falling of your nose, a pair of "REVLUC" FRAME fitted to your own lense will be found a great boon.

They are self-adjusting.
There is nothing to break.
They are always Horizontal.
They are the acme of comfort and very strong.
No slipping off the Nose.
Prices of Frames only, inclusive of fitting :—
Nickel, Rs. 3-8, Gold, Rs. 35.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

FREQUENT COUGHING CURES not a cough. On the contrary the irritation in the bronchial tubes grows worse thereby. Take LYBRONA, the popular Indian cough cure. Every dose tends to soothe and heal the sore spots. An ideal family bottle for the winter.—MADON SONS & Co., Crawford Market, Bombay.

AMUSEMENTS.

THE EXCELSIOR.

CAPT. LEOPOLD McLAGLEN.

The Jiu-Jitsu Champion of the World Presents

ANNIE ABBOTT,

THE LITTLE GEORGIA MAGNET.

The Woman, with the mysterious power, who only weighs seven stone, and yet can resist the combined strength of ten men,

offers the following Challenges :—

Rs. 500 will be paid to any man who can lift Miss ABBOTT off the stage, whilst she has a flesh contact on them.

Rs. 500 will be paid to any Tug-of-War Team that can break the grip of her subject, while she has a flesh contact upon him.

TO-DAY,
MATINEE,
From 4-30 to 6 o'clock.
PRIZE SHOW, FROM 6-30 to 8.

TO-NIGHT,
10 o'clock Show,
A Terrific Test.

Rs. 500 will be paid to the owners of two horses to pull against Miss ANNIE ABBOTT on the stage. This Challenge has been accepted by one of the largest stables in India, to send the horses to try and break the grip of Miss ABBOTT, whilst she has a flesh contact upon her subject.

The Greatest Phenomenon since the Christian Era.

What is the mighty force that has baffled the Scientific World.

Our Film Pictures are :—

A COMEDY IN A CUPBOARD,
BOBBIE! BOBBIE!!
UNDER STARS AND STRIPES.
SISTER'S LOVE.
PATHE'S ANIMATED GAZETTE.

TO-MORROW,
SATURDAY, 22nd MARCH,
There will be an ENTIRE CHANGE of our FILM PICTURES.

ENTR' ACTE.
MISS ANNIE ABBOTT
Will display her other mysterious powers besides those already exhibited.

SACRED CONCERT IN Y. M. C. A. HALL,

TO-NIGHT, AT 9-15.

Mrs. R. WAKEFIELD.
Mrs. W. E. DAVIES.
Mrs. BEN HICK.
Mr. G. W. JOHNSON.
Capt. DRUMMOND.
Mr. EDWIN GELLETT.
Mr. A. RHENIUS.
Mr. CLEMENT ROBINSON.

ADMISSION Re. 1.

L. G. CRANNA,
General Secretary.

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE.

THE BOMBAY AMATEURS
Will produce
W. SOMERSET MAUGHAM'S
Successful Farce in 3 Acts, Entitled
JACK STRAW.
Under the distinguished patronage of
H. E. The LORD SYDENHAM,
AND
H. E. ADMIRAL PEIRSE,
on
THURSDAY, FRIDAY & SATURDAY, MARCH 27th, 28th & 29th,
At 9-30 p. m.,
in aid of
The Relatives of the Crew of H. M. S. Perseus' Cutter, lately lost in the Persian Gulf.
Reserved Seats, Rs. 5, 4, 3 and 2.
Gallery, Re. 1.
Sailors and Soldiers in Uniform half price.
Plan open at ROSE & Co.

AMUSEMENTS.

OLYMPIA PICTURE PALACE,

SANDHURST ROAD, GIRGAUM.
RESIDENT MANAGER.....NORMAN BARRINGTON.

EASTER!! EASTER!!
OUR GRAND HOLIDAY PROGRAMME,
COMMENCING GOOD FRIDAY, 21st MARCH.
Prize will be given away at MATINEE PERFORMANCE,
During Easter, 2 GOLD WATCHES and TWO SILK SAREES.
FIVE SHOWS DAILY.
PROGRAMME.

1. IN THE CLUTCHES OF A VAPOUR BATH..... (Comic.)
2. SKATING CARNIVAL..... (Interesting.)
3. GLIMPSES OF BIRDLIFE.. (Coloured.)
4. SAVING THE SPECIAL..... (Powerful Drama.)
5. THE TRAPPERS..... (Coloured Drama.)
6. FROLICKSOME FLORRIE... (A Screamer.)
7. RUTH & BOAZ..... (Biblical.)
8. HOW HE KILLED HIS MA-IN-LAW..... (Comic.)

PRICES AS USUAL.

	TIME.
FIRST SHOW	3-30 to 5 P.M.
SECOND SHOW	5-30 to 7 ,,
THIRD SHOW	7-30 to 9 ,,
FOURTH SHOW	9-30 to 11 ,,
FIFTH SHOW	11-30 to 1 A.M.

AMERICA-INDIA THEATRE,

CHARNI ROAD.

TO-NIGHT. TO-NIGHT.

SPECIAL EXTRA SHOW 5-30 to 6-30 P.M.

3RD PART ZIGOMAR 3RD PART

AT WHICH PRIZES WILL BE GIVEN.
TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, 5-30 to 6-30 P. M. ONLY.

3RD PART ZIGOMAR 3RD PART

AT WHICH PRIZES WILL BE GIVEN.
OUR NEW PROGRAMME FROM 7 to 8, 8-30 to 9-30, and 10 to 11.

THE FRENCH SPY.
A THRILLING STORY OF THE FRENCH WAR IN MOROCCO.

PRIZE SHOW ON SUNDAY—5-30 to 6-30 P.M.

THE ITALIAN STORES.
C. COLONNELLO SON & CO.,
105, MEDOWS STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

GRUYERE, GORGONZOLA and PARMESAN CHEESE, the best obtainable.
PURE ITALIAN OLIVE OIL, unsurpassable for purity.
ITALIAN WHITE WINE VINEGAR, the produce of the grape only.
MACCARONI, VERMICELLI, and SOUP PASTES, always in stock, consignments received by every Italian Steamer Monthly.
EGGS MACCARONI, (a speciality) prepared with Eggs.
HORS D'OUVRE in glass jars and in tins of different varieties from the best Home Firms.
WINES and LIQUEURS, from the best Houses in France and Italy.
ALMONDS and WALNUTS (Italian) in soft shell; MALAGA RAISINS, and DESSERT SMYRNA FIGS in boxes; and ITALIAN HAZELNUTS.
SINGAPORE CANE CHAIRS, SETTIES, EASY CHAIRS, and TABLES of various patterns and designs always in stock.
Our famous GRIGNOLINO CLARET (purely Grape Wine) in great demand.

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THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 1880.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	Yen.	48,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL	,,	30,000,000
RESERVE FUNDS	,,	18,200,000

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BRANCHES AND AGENCIES AT :—

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Dairen (Dalny)	Osaka
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CURRENT DEPOSITS are opened for approved customers and interest is allowed on two per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 100,000, provided that the amount of half-yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year and shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Every description of EXCHANGE and BANKING business transacted.

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Manager.

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THE PUNJAB NATIONAL BANK, LIMITED.

(ESTABLISHED 15TH MAY, 1895.)

CAPITAL AUTHORISED	Rs. 20,00,000
CAPITAL ISSUED	Rs. 15,00,000
CAPITAL PAID UP	Rs. 9,71,432
RESERVE FUND (in Govt. Papers)	Rs. 9,25,000

HEAD OFFICE—LAHORE.

BRANCHES—

Amritsar, Bombay, Calcutta, Cawnpore, Delhi, D.I. Khan, Ferozpore, Gujranwalla, Jullundhur, Karachi, Kasur, Lahore City, Lyalpur, Ludhiana, Multan City, Peshawar City, Peshawar Cantt, Rawalpindi, Sargodha, Sialkote, and Srinagar.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened and interest allowed at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 12 months and shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANKS DEPOSITS. Sums as low as Rs. 5 received and interest allowed at 3½ per cent. per annum.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS, and CASH CREDITS. The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.

DRAFTS, HUNDIS, ETC., on all out-stations are sought, collected, and discounted.

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BANK, B.C.
Bombay, 98, Apollo Street.

BANKS.

International Banking Corporation.

HEAD OFFICE : NEW YORK.

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Undivided Profits	,, ,,	558,288,69

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THE CORPORATION sells drafts and Cable Transfers on the principal cities of Europe, America, Australia, China, and Japan, buys bills of exchange, Letters of Credit, and carries on every description of Banking and Exchange business.

CURRENT DEPOSITS ACCOUNT opened, on which interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances, from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000.

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TRAVELLERS CHEQUES SUPPLIED.

H. A. W. BRENT,
Ag. Manager.

BOMBAY OFFICE,
42-43 Church Gate Street.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital	$ 15,000,000
Reserve Liability for Proprietors	$15,000,00
Silver Reserve Fund	$17,200,000
Gold Reserve Fund	$ 1,500,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES.

Amoy	Ipoh	Johore
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Colombo	Malacca	Taipeh
Foochow	Manila	Tienstin
Hamburg	Nagasaki	Tsingtau
Hangkow	New York	Yokohama
Harbin	Pekin	Yloilo
Hongkong	Penang	
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CURRENT DEPOSITS ACCOUNT.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balance of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 provided the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

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Are received for varying periods up to 12 months on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China, and Japan.

Credits granted, Bills purchased, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

C. H. WILSON,
Agent.
Carlton House, Outram Road, Bombay.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

Only advertisements for clerks, servants, &c., Goods for sale or wanted are accepted in this column.
RATES. (Cash Only.) Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1 Each succeeding line, annas 8. Minimum charge, Re. 1.
REPLIES will be sent "BEARING" unless amount to cover postage is previously paid.

PLATE POWDER.—Preserve your silver and electroplated ware by using the BATTLE-AXE PLATE POWDER. The finest preparation for producing a beautiful and lasting polish upon all articles of silver and electroplate. It contains no poison. We use it ourselves to make our stock of silver and plate to look always bright and fresh. PRICE ANNAS 8 PER TIN ONLY. MARKCS & Co., Ltd., JEWELLERS & SILVERSMITHS, BOMBAY & POONA.

ARMY, NAVY, and CIVIL OFFICERS will find to the utmost advantage in ordering their requirements of PROVISIONS, OILMAN STORES, &c., or any kind of goods through SHELLIM & CO., Domestic Agents, 82, Church Gate Street, Bombay.

DEWJEE CANJEE & CO., Beds, Library, Presses, Sofas, Chairs of latest designs, made and supplied.—Chuckla, No. 6.

ELECTRICAL LAMPS, Cables, Fans, and Accessories.—OOMEDRAM JEEWABHAI & CO., Bankers and Government Contractors, Kalbedevi Road, Installation undertaken at moderate rates. All materials stocked.

MEHTA & CO., Goldsmiths and Jewellers, Abdul Rehman Street Corner Pydhowni, Baria Building. Telephone No. 1288.

GAZDAR & CO.—MERCHANTS AND CONTRACTORS, Churchgate St., Large stock of best English and Italian flooring, Dado Wall Tiles, Majolica Mosaic, Hand Brand Cement, Marble, Lavatory Basins, Closets, Bath Tubs, etc.

MONEY LENDERS.—LOAN BROKER—R. RAGUNATH, No. 6, Green Street, opposite Bombay Bank. Arranges loans on personal and approved Securities at moderate terms with strictly confidential. A trial solicited.

OLD ISSUES of the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" when available, are supplied at the following special prices: If of a date over one and within 3 months, eight annas a copy; over three months old and within 12 months, one rupee a copy; over 12 months old, an additional rupee for each year; and whenever a search is necessary an additional fee of Rs. 2 must be paid in advance.

PARSIAN DAIRY CO., Tamarind Lane, Fort.—Manufacturers and suppliers of the BEST TABLE BUTTER, to the Military Messes, Clubs, Hotels, etc. Pure cow's and Buffaloe's milk delivered morning and evening.

REPORTS, Petitions, Memorial Business Announcements, Bill Forms, Books, Pamphlets, &c., &c., printed with neatness and promptitude at reasonable rates. Special terms for contracts. Apply to the Manager, The "Bombay Gazette Electric Press.

SAFE DEALERS.—GODREJ and BOYCE MFG Co. By appointment to H. E. the GOVERNOR, SAFES and LOCK MAKERS to H. M.'s Mint and Banks, near Gas Works, Parel, Bombay.

SPECIAL OFFER.—Commercial Envelopes "Gazette Commercial" of the following sizes—9½ inch by 4½ inch, Rupee 1 per hundred. 9½ inch by 6½ inch, Annas 12 per hundred (if printed on flap there will be an extra charge of Rs. 3 per thousand.) 6 ½ inch by 3½ inch Rupee 2½ per thousand, (if printed on flap Rs. 4 per thousand.)

TO LET AT COLABA, near Bombay Green, a LARGE HOUSE, suitable for Hotel Club. Rent Rs. 300. Apply to D. NANJEE, 17, Elphinstone Circle.

TURKEY.—"Through Asiatic Turkey," Bombay to the Bosphorous. Two volumes. By Grattan Geary, Rs 10. Apply to Box No. 419, care of the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

V. MOOSA and Co., Money School Bldgs Kalbadevi are everywhere famous for their HIGH CLASS TAILORING of the latest fashion, and very moderate prices for all sorts of cloths, collars, ties, etc.

WANTED.—A PARTNER with a CAPITAL of Rs. 50,000 in an old Established and LUCRATIVE EUROPEAN FIRM. For further particulars, apply to Undersigned. S. R. BOTTLEWALLA & Co., Financial Agents, 18 Bank Street.

SURGICAL APPLIANCES.

BELTS, ENEMAS,
SUSPENSORY, BANDAGES
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RUBBER GOODS.

Best quality at lowest London prices.

Please state your requirements and enclose Money Order, and goods to full value will be sent per return post.

TAYLOR & Co., Drug Stores,
35, SURREY STREET, STRAND, LONDON, W. C.
ESTABLISHED 1871.

Tel. No. 239. FIXED RATES.

BHISEY WAGLE & CO.,
PROPRIETORS,
GIRGAUM, GRANT ROAD MORTAR MILL, MANUFACTURERS.
Lime, Table-bricks, Mortar, Niru, Surti and Simpi Whitewash Quick-lime.
IMPORTERS.
Sand, Tandor and Shahabad Stones, and Roman Cement, etc.

WANTED.

WANTED, AT ONCE, a LEDGER KEEPER and BILL CLERK, with neat handwriting, must have passed London Chamber of Commerce Examination, Portuguese preferred. Starting salary Rs. 30. Apply with copies of testimonials and specimen of handwriting, to the BAZAR MANAGER, Bombay Flour Mill Co., Ltd., Duncan Road, Post No. 4, Bombay.

WANTED.—A GOANESE, as SECOND BUTLER, must be able to read, write and speak English. Salary Rs. 25 with quarters.

Apply with copies of testimonials to
THE SECRETARY,
Poona, Gymkhana Club.

WANTED—A BOOT CUTTER.

EUROPEAN WANTED, for Mofussil Station. Apply, stating Experience and Salary required, to Box No. 888, care of this Paper.

WANTED.—By Englishman, FURNISHED BUNGALOW or FLAT, on Woodhouse Road or Colaba. Apply Box No. 921, care of this Paper.

A EURASIAN MACHINE MINDER for night work required at once. Must be competent to take charge of the printing of a newspaper. Write, giving full particulars salary required etc., to Box No 977, care of "Bombay Gazette."

IMMEDIATELY REQUIRED 20 BOYS FOR SALE of Newspapers. Apply MANAGER "Bombay Gazette."

WANTED.—12 GOOD JOBBING COMPOSITORS, required at once. Must be able to read English. Good salary to the right men. Apply to the MANAGER, "Bombay Gazette," Homji Street, Fort.

EUROPEAN COUPLE REQUIRE small FURNISHED FLAT, near the Band Stand or Apollo Bunder, for a long period. Apply Box No. 924, care of this Paper.

WANTED.—An Honest and Experienced BILL COLLECTOR, who can give a security of Rs. 500. Apply, with copies of certificates, MANAGER, "Bombay Gazette," Homjee Street.

WANTED.—A smart European or Eurasian ADVERTISEMENT CANVASSER. Liberal term to the right man. Apply to Box No 988, care of this Paper.

WANTED to advance immediately, Rs. 30 to 40 thousand on property, reasonable interest, brokers need not apply, write to Box No. 923, care of this Paper.

WANTED.—TWO ENGLISH GENTLEMEN to join two others in a Chummerie. For further particulars, apply to Box No 999, care of this Paper.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—AN EMPIRE CINEMATOGRAPH MACHINE No. 3 with lime light apparatus complete in working order. Gwyer jet, 15,500 feet films, spare parts to every part of the Machine, spare lenses, operating house new—never unpacked from crate. 200 folding Shisan Wood Chairs, 32 Folding Wooden Benches. 200 lbs. oxygen cakes for immediate gas use. The Machine is packed nicely in a wooden box which can be used as a stand. The films are of a varied assortment, and in practically new condition. 14 spools—film winders and rewinders—film mender, etc., etc. A real bargain for any prospective traveller.

The whole outfit complete Rs. 4,500. No offers.

Apply :—NORMAN BARRINGTON,
Olympia Picture Palace,
Bombay.

FOR SALE.—A quantity of Furniture including chairs, tables, curtains, almyrahs, dressing table, and beds, &c. Apply to Box No. 406, care of "Bombay Gazette."

FOR SALE.—A HANDSOME BROUGHAM, nearly new with Rubber Tyres, everything in order; also a thorough bred WALER. Owner going home; a reasonable price will be accepted. Apply Box No. 920, care of this Paper.

FOR SALE.—An EXCELLENT PROPERTY, situated near Colaba Causeway, suitable for office as well as residential purposes. For particulars apply to Box No. 919, care of this Paper.

FOR SALE.—UPRIGHT GRAND PIANO by Collard and Collard of London. In first rate condition. Price Rs. 345. Apply to Box No. 405, care of this Paper.

TO BE LET.

TO BE LET ON THE COOPERAGE.

THE Cooperage nearly opposite the Bandstand TO LET, to English married couple as paying guests. Nicely Furnished Bedroom with Verandah, with over-head Fan and Electric Light. Private Bathroom, Shower, and W.C. Use of Dining-room, etc. Overlooking sea and improvement Trust Gardens. Telephone installation. Good English Table on the English principle. Terms moderate. Apply Box 460, care of "Bombay Gazette."

TO BE LET.—FURNISHED BUNGALOW, on Malabar Hill, overlooking sea, fitted with up to date requirements. Apply Box No. 926, care of this Paper.

TO BE LET.—A Big BUNGALOW, on Neapean Sea Road, open on all sides. Apply Box No. 925, care of this Paper.

TO BE LET, with immediate possession, a FLAT, on the Cooperage, 4 Rooms, a Bath Room, Servants Quarters, etc., and fitted with Electric Light, Fans, etc. Apply Box No. 927, care of this Paper.

ELECTRICAL PRINTING.—The "Bombay Gazette" Office is located at HOMJEE STREET, where a complete electric installation supplies the motive power for working of the machinery, thus economising labour and facilitating work. The management is therefore able to offer continuous expedition and economy in rates. Quotations given for all sorts of Printing Work, Binding, Stationery, etc.

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B. O. C.

B. O. C. KEROSINES

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MOTOR OILS A. & B.

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CALCUTTA—BOMBAY—MADRAS—KARACHI.

Messrs. BULLOCH BROS. & Co., Ltd., CHITTAGONG.

BANKS.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL..... £2,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL £1,000,000
RESERVE FUND £1,000,000

HEAD OFFICE:—

26, BISHOPSGATE, LONDON, E.C.

BRANCHES:

Calcutta	Cochin	Zanzibar
Bombay	Chittagong	Mombasa
Madras	Rangoon	Nairobi
Karachi	Mandalay	Nakuru
Lahore	Colombo	Kisumu
Amritsar	Kandy	Jinja
Delhi	Newara-Eliya	Kampala
Cawnpore	Aden (Camp).	Entebbe
Tuticorin	Aden (Steamer point).	

FIXED DEPOSITS.—The Bank receives deposits FIXED for one year and shorter periods at rates of interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSITS ACCOUNTS are opened for approved customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 and up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly

BILLS OF EXCHANGE payable in the principal cities of Europe, India, China, Africa and Australia, purchased and collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe, Africa, America and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities and Stocks, and Shares and receive same for custody, realising Interest and Dividend when due.

LOANS AND CASH CREDITS granted on approved securities.

Post Box No. 441. RALPH KIDD,
BOMBAY. Acting Manager.

THE CREDIT BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL..... Rs. 50,00,000
CAPITAL PAID UP ..... Rs. 10,00,000
RESERVE FUND ..... „ 32,500

HEAD OFFICE.

7, Green Street, Fort, Bombay.

BRANCHES and AGENCIES:—London, Ahmedabad, Baroda, Bhavnagar, Calcutta, Cawnpore, Hyderabad, (Sind) Junagadh, Karachi, Kalbadevi, Lucknow, Mandvi (Bombay), Rajot, Sukkor, Surat, and Wadhwan Camp.

CURRENT and DEPOSITS ACCOUNTS.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed on daily balances from Rs. 100 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2 per cent per annum, and on sum over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangements. No interest which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half-year will be allowed.

SAVINGS BANK.

Interest allowed at 4 per cent. per annum. Rules on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Rate for fixed deposits for 12 months at 5 per cent. and for shorter periods to be ascertained on application.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS, AND CASH CREDITS.

The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.

The Bank undertakes on behalf of its constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon, it also undertakes the sale and purchase of Government papers and all descriptions of stock at moderate charges, particulars of which may be had on application.

Drafts issued on London and all Branches. Foreign Bills and Bills on every part of India accepted for collection.

JAFFER JOOSAB,
Manager.

COMMERCE

The leading Financial Paper in the East.

COMMERCE

The leading Insurance medium in the East.

COMMERCE

The leading Banking organ in the East.

COMMERCE

The leading Commercial Paper in the East.

COMMERCE

The leading Advertising medium in the East.

A free copy will be forwarded post free on application from any well-known firm.

LARGE CIRCULATION throughout INDIA, BURMA and CEYLON.

COMMERCE

HEAD OFFICE:—

25-26, Waterloo Street,

CALCUTTA.

AMUSEMENTS.

ALCAZAR THEATRE.

COWEN'S COSTUME COMEDY COMPANY

OPENING NIGHT

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY,

AT 10 P. M.,

AT

THE "ALCAZAR,"

EDWARDES THEATRE, KALBADEVI.

1 minute's walk from Maidania.

FOR A SHORT SEASON, THE FAMOUS

COWEN'S COSTUME COMEDY COMPANY

Of High-Class London Artistes in their

CELEBRATED HUMOROUS AND MUSICAL ENTERTAINMENT.

SATURDAY, March 22nd, at 10 P. M.

Prices:—Rs. 5, 3, 2, and 1.

A limited number of seats at 8 annas.

PLAN AT ROSE & Co.

GOOD FRIDAY, BOOK YOUR SEATS AT ALCAZAR THEATRE.

WINES, SPIRITS BEERS, &C.

JJ&S

PURE POT STILL WHISKEY.

The quality of this fine old mild flavoured Whiskey is guaranteed the same to-day as for the past 130 years.

JOHN JAMESON & SON, LD.,

DUBLIN.

Distillers to H. M. The King.

THE GREATEST PROBLEM OF LIFE

is how to keep it thoroughly fit and well and to attain the highest pitch of happiness. To make life and work a pleasure, it is of absolute necessity that the system should be so kept as to meet the demands made upon it. Are you aware of this?

ATANK NIGRAH PILLS

have at last solved the greatest problems by providing a food tonic of prompt and sure results with a definite specific action on blood and nerves. They bring youth and strength back and keep the whole organism strong up to the pitch of perfect health.

PRICE.—Re. 1 for a tin of 32 Pills.

Vaidya Shastri,
MANISHANKER GOVINDJI,
ATANK NIGRAH PHARMACY,
Jmnagar Kathiawar.
KALBADEVI ROAD,
BOMBAY.

NOTICE.

THE FILE of the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" may be seen at the Office of the GENERAL MANAGER of "The Empire Ld.," at Nos. 25 and 26, Waterloo Street, and the File of "THE EMPIRE" may be seen at the Office of "The Bombay Gazette," Ld.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

The French mail steamer Dumbea, 3219 tons, Captain Aninran arrived in harbour on Thurday from Marseilles 5th March, with a general cargo and passengers, She will sail to-day for Noumeate with a general cargo and passengers.

The Japan Line steamer Sanuki Maru 3789 tons, Captain J. C. Richards will sail to-day for Kobe &c. with a general cargo and passengers.

The steamer Reverdale, 2752 tons, Captain A. Mckend will sail to-day for Calcutta with ballas.

The Hansa Line steamer Lindenfels 3525 tons, Captain H. Muller, sailed on Thursday for Hamburg and Bremen via Karachi, with a general cago.

The B.I.S.N Company's stemer Chupra 3254 tons, Captain J.R.O. Sullivan arrived in Bombay harbour on Thirsday from Antwerp Febuary, with a general Cargo.

The Wilson Line steamer Dido 3127 tons Captain H. Runton arrived in harbour on Thursday, from Hull February 2 with a general cargo.

The steamer Ocean 2459 tons Captain J. Christiansen, sailed on Thursday for Calcutta with ballast.

The steamer Brown of Castile 2827 tons, Captain A McKillop will said to day for Genova with a general cargo and 8 passengers.

The B.I.S.N. Company's steamer Palamcotta 2907 tons Captain H. Stockwell sailed on Thursday for Natal &c., with a general Cargo and 26 Cabin and 200 deck passengers.

The R.I.S.N. Company's steamer Obra, 3530 tons Captain H.R. Fenwick, sailed on Thursday for Rangoon &c., with a general cargo and 5 passengers.

MEN-OF-WAR AND R. I. M. VESSELS.

H M S Highflyer....Capt E A Nugento ..... R N Flagship
H M S Philomel.....Comdr Bollard ..... R Navy
H M S Sphinx.....Comdr Geo J Todd ..... Spl Ser Sl
R I M S Minto.....Comdr G H Finnis ..... R I Marine

VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR—MAR. 20.

Cape Ortegal .. 3136 M Donald...T M and Co
Clan Forbes..... 3109 Reckat ..... J F & Co
Crossby .....53 ..Williamson ...T M & Co
Dumbra ..... 3219... Seller Noumia, ...21-3 .. M M and Co
Dido ..... 3127... Runton...J Finlay & Co
Faris.....787 Coates ..... Arab Steamers
Lugan Maru...2968 Yanamuti ...K N and Co
Lysistrate .....626 .....Bennett J G Bennet
Marmaris.....Comdr Mahlis ..... Turkish G Boss
Mantua.....5905..... Vibert ..... P. & O. Co
Noor-el-Bahr.....212 Mahomed .....Nacoda
Riverdale.....272 Mackensi ... T M & Co
Shah Jehan.....698 Nacoda ..... Nacoda
Obra.....3521 Fenwick ...M M and Co
Ula.....3426.....Kedslie ....M M & Co

VESSELS IN DOCK. MAR. 20.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Vessels.	Tons.	Capts.	Dest.	Date.	Agents.
A Himalaya	3700	Evans	Calcutta	24-3	P and O Co
A Chupra	3597	Sullivan	Antwerp		M M and Co
C&R Strathesk		McPhee			W and A G and Co
D&E Crown of Castile	2827	McKilloys	Genoa	21-3	K Nixon & Co
F Romera	3988	Burns		30-3	J Finlay and Co
K Sanuki Maru	3789	Richards	Kobe	21-3	N Y Kaisha
V D 15 Schildturm	3186	Vrobst		24 3	W and A G and Co
N Teresa oceame	3526	Cosnas Co	Antwerp	29-3	J M & Co
O Dumra	762	Morrison	Busreh	27-3	M M and Co

VICTORIA DOCK.

1	Abana	2709	Rutledge	Kobe	6-3 .. W and AG and Co
2	Olympia	3269	Kincaird	L'pool	28-3 W & A G & Co
4	Beachey	2997	Turner	Kobe	25-3 T M & Co
5	Palamcotta	2907	Stockwell	Zanzibar	20-3 M M & Co
6	Lizdenfels	3125	Muller		20-3 W & A G & C
7	Cleopatra	2129	Chessick	Trieste	1-4 A L & N C.
8	Patagonia	2653	Davies	Marseilles	30-3 K N & C
9	City of Marseilles	2280	Dawse	L'pool	22-3 K Nixon & Co
10&11	Devanha	4785	Hickey	Shanghai	16-3 P and O S N Co
16	Bage	2296	Gordon		T M & Co

H W P D

Sarnavati	443	Ebrahim	Kobi	22-3 Bo S N Co
Mahanadi	549	Ahmed		Bo S N Co
Kaveri	553	Mahomed B Nagar		2-3 Bo S N Co
Satrunji	547	Hoosein Mangalore		21-3 Bo S N Co

H. W. V. D.

Lhasa	949	Penny	Karachi	21-3 M M & Co

ARRIVALS.

Mar	Vessels.	Commanders.	From
20	Dumbea	Selber	M'seilles, Mar 5
	Chupra	Sullivan	Antwerp, Feb 1
	Dido	Runtan	Hull, Feb 2

DEPARTURES.

Mar.	Vessels.	Commanders.	Destination.
20	Baroda	Lyne	P Gulf, &c
	Sola	Elton	Busreh, &c
	Ocean	Ch'tiansen	Calcutta
21	Palamcotta	Stockwell	Natal, &c
	Obra	Fenwick	Rangoon, &c
	Lindenfels	Muller	Hamburg, &c

The following vessels obtained portclearance yesterday:—

Steamer Dumbea, Aunnrew, for Noumea, etc
„ Crown of Castile, McKillop, for Genoa, etc.
„ Riverdale, McKend, for Calcutta.
„ Sanuki Maru, Richards, for Kobe, &c

The following vessels began to load on Thursday:—

Steamer Barala, (to arrive) for Persian Gulf &c.
„ Dwarka, (to arrive) for Persian Gulf.
„ Gerneymoor, (to arrive) for Philadelphia &c.
„ E F Ferdinand, (to arrive) for Trieste &c.
„ Straiheak for Hamburg &c.
„ Chupra for Antwerp &c.

SATISFACTION goes with each bottle of SQUIBB'S AGUE SPECIFIC, the most popular Fever Cure of the day. Nothing equals its efficacy as a cure for Malaria. It has an excellent tonic effect on the system and in no way it depresses the heart like other Fever Cures. A trial ensures to convince the most prejudiced. Of all chemists—MADON, SONS & Co., Crawford Market, Bombay.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE charges for announcement of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATHS and MEMORIAM NOTICES, which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender, are Rs. 2 for six lines or less, and 8 as. for every additional line. CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

MARRIAGE.

BROCK—PIGGOTT.—At Christ Church, Lucknow, on the 5th March, by the Rev. Canon Oldham, George Selby, son of Dr. G. Sandison Brock of Rome, to Carina Mary, elder daughter of Mr. T. C. Piggott, I.C.S.

CLARKE—BERNARD.—At St. Thomas' Church, Gonda, Oudh, on the 24th February, by the Rev. P. J. D. Johnson, Chaplain of Fyzabad, Robert L. H. Clarke, I.C.S., Deputy Commissioner, Bahriach, to Antoinette Bernard, daughter of the late Henri Joseph Bernard of Paris, and Mme. Bernard of Surbiton, England.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Good Friday, Jamshedi Naoroz, and Holi Holiday, General Holiday.
Olympia Picture Palace, Sandhurst road.
Cinema De Luxe, 6-30 and 10 p. m.
"Maidania," Esplanade, 5-30 p.m.
America-India Cinematograph, Charni-road.
Excelsior Cinematograph, 6-30 to 8; 8-30 to 9-30; and 10 to 11-30.

TO-MOREOW.

Bank Holiday.
Alexandra School. Jubilee Gathering of school girls leaving the School, at 1-10 p. m.

Maxim: The wealth of a wise man is in his wisdom, and the wealth of a fool is in his possessions.

THE ENGLISH MAILS.

DEPARTURE.

The P. and O. Company's s.s. "Arcadia," with the outward mails, will leave Bombay harbour for Aden, at 2-39 p.m., on Saturday next.

RAILWAY TIME-TABLE.

[In force from 1st March 1913.]

The following are the hours of arrival and departure of the principal Mail and Express trains at and from Victoria Terminus and Colaba daily. Standard time is given in all cases:—

G. I. P. RAILWAY.

	Arr.	Dep.
Punjab Mail	12-35	19-14
Calcutta Mail (via Jubbulpur)	13-20	21-0
Calcutta Mail (via Nagpur)	8-45	14-0
Madras Mail	6-0	22-0
Poona Mail	11-10	14-45
Delhi Express (3rd and inter. class)	6-50	7-30
Poona Express	19-35	8-0
Manmad Express	12-20	14-20

The Calcutta Mail (via Jubbulpore) leaves Victoria Terminus, 15 minutes ealier, from the 1st March.

Postal Express for Punjab ... *
do do for Calcutta ... *
do do for Madras ... *

* Four hours after Mail steamer is signalled on Fridays only.

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.

	Arr.	Dep.
Northern Express	7-30	21-0
Guserat Mail	8-35	24-50
Third Class Express ...	6-45	17-0

MUSIC AT THE COMMERCIAL GYMKHANA.—By kind permission of Lt.-Col. R. C. H. Barnard, V.D. and Officers, the Band of the 1st Battalion, G. I. P. Railway Volunteers, will play the following programme of music under the direction of Mr. A. Mullandaine, Bandmaster, commencing at 6 p.m., on Saturday:—

March ..... El Abanico ..... A Javelovas
Overture ...La Reine d'un Jour...Adam
a Spanish Serenade ..... La Paloma ..... Yradier
b One-Step ..... The Doco Dawdle ..... Ekels
Selection ..... The Spring hicken Caryll
Valse ..... "be Eternal ..... Leo Fall
Selection ..... The Arcadians ..... Monckton
Galop ..... Over the Sticks ..... Le Brunn

A BAND FOR BANDRA.—A preliminary meeting of a few residents of Bandra, was recently held at the Town Hall, at which it was unanimously resolved to make arrangements for providing the residents of the town with recreation and amusement in the shape of a good band. A representative committee was appointed to raise subscriptions, and to do all else necessary to give effect to this object. The services of a good brass band having been secured, the first performance will be given on the Bandra Sea Face, on Easter Sunday, at 6 p. m. The Committee hope that as this movement meets a long-felt want in Bandra, the residents will give generous contributions, in order that there may be a permanent arrangement. The programme to be played on the Bandra Sea Face on Sunday, by the Imperial Band, will be as follows:—

March ..... Silent Heroes ...Bidgood
Overture ..... Light Cavalry ...Hartmann
Valse ..... The Count of Luxembourg ...Lehar
Selection ..... Barry Launder's Songs ..... Williams
Gavat's ..... The First Kiss ...Schubert
Turkish Chorus, An Oriental Scene Sebek
Piccolo Solo ...The Deep Blue Sea ..... Moretti
Galop ..... The Tourists ..... Fridlu

ABSCONDING BILL-COLLECTOR.—One Gourisankar, a bill-collector in the employ of Narandas Mulshanker, a cloth merchant in the Jetha Market, is reported to have absconded with a sum of Rs. 1,143, collected from his master's customers.

SACRED CONCERT.—A sacred concert will be held at the Y. M. C. A. this evening, when, as will be seen from the programme which is published in our advertisement columns, the best amateur performers in Bombay will appear. We may particularly mention Captain Drummond, who, as he is shortly retiring from the service, will be seen here on few more occasions.

STUDENTS' BROTHERHOOD.—The Senior Class of the Students' Brotherhood will meet on Sunday, at 9 a.m. (S. T.), in the hall of the Prarthana Mandir, Girgaon, when Prof. P. A. Wadia M. A. will conduct the class and will expound Robert Brownings' Pauline. The Junior Class of the Brotherhood will meet at 9 a.m. (S. T.), in the hall of the Aryan Education Society Schools, Girgaon, on Sunday, 23rd instant, and will be conducted by Mr. P. L. Thakar, Advocate.

ADVENTURES OF A HORSE.—On Wednesday, Mr. Dhanjibhoy B. Petit's coachman having harnessed the horse to the carriage went in to get a whip, leaving the horse and carriage in front of the stable. The horse somehow took fright and bolted in the direction of Gowalia Tank, at which spot the carriage collided with Mr. Gazdar's Motor car and then knocked down a cyclist. The Motor-car sustained only slight damage, and the cyclist was not severely injured. The horse then found its way home by another route having damaged the carriage badly.

BOMBAY PLAGUE RELIEF FUND.—The balance of the Bombay Plague Relief Fund on the 1st January 1912, with interest added, was Rs. 2,565-14-2; and the disbursments made last year in affording relief to widows, children and others rendered destitute or who had suffered through plague epidemic, etc., amounted to Rs. 2,030-13-2; leaving a balance available on the 1st January 1913, of Rs. 14-5-7 in hand; Rs. 1,500-0-0 in fixed deposit with the Bank of Bombay at 3 1-2 per cent., and Rs. 516-7-7 in account current with the same bank—total. Rs. 2,030-13-2.

TRIPLE HOLIDAY.

To-day is a triple public holiday. Good Friday, the Hindu "Holi" and the Parsi "Jamshedi Nowroze," falling simultaneously on the same day. The banks public and private offices, and other institutions will be closed.

GOOD FRIDAY.—This day is held as a solemn feast in remembrance of the crucifixion. Its appellation of "good" appears to be peculiar to the Church of England; the ancient Saxons termed it "Long Friday" from the length of the offices and fastings on that day.

"HOLI" or "Hutashani,"—This, the most popular festival of the Hindus, also called "Dolayatra," or the "swinging festival," is supposed to relate to the Vernal Equinox and in that respect is similar to the Persian "Jamshedi Nowroze." It commences from the first of the month of Phalgoon and reaches its climax on the day of the full moon (the fifteenth of the same month). It is observed as a regular Saturnalia. Red powder, mud and dung are thrown upon each other by Hindus, and females are insulted with exclamations and jests of a most impure and obscene description. The origin of this festival in Western India is not known, and no one can tell how it is come to be celebrated in this obscene fashion. A big hole is dug near the houses in the compound, and fuel is burnt in the evening. Rice, dried fruits and weets, with cocoanuts, are offered to the fire; and when there is a big blaze, the people around shout out obscene words and abuse each other in the filthiest possible manner. The observance is not confined to the lower classes of Hindus only; the highest and others join in it with the same zest as the lowest. From the name of the month in which it falls, the festival is also called "Shimga," by the Deccanis.

JAMSHEDI NOWROZE.—This festival is also known as "Sultani Nowroze." It falls on the 21st of March, and corresponds with the entry of the sun into the first sign of the Zodiac, Aries, in the vernal equinox This day is observed by the Parsis, Persians, Turks, Arabs and several other Asiatic communities. The origin of the festival dates from the time of King Jamshed, third king of the Peshdadian Dynasty in Persia. This day is observed as a holiday of the first and highest importance in Persia by all inhabitants,—Mahomedans or Parsis. "Nowroze" means new year's Day, and the Parsis have recently been trying to amend their cahnday so as to reckon their year from this day. The Parsi Masons observe it as a Masonic festival. It is called "Jamshedi Nowroze" because king Jamshed of Persia, who was the first king to introduce among the ancient Persians civilization and a correct mode of reckoning time commencing with the solar year, was the first to commence its observance.

POLO IN BOMBAY.

THE TOURNAMENT.

The Bombay Polo Tournament, which will not this year be a very extended affair, will commence on Monday next on the oval, when two games will be played. The final will be on Wednesday, and the winning team will be presented with the Idar Challenge Cup.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

REGULAR daily through Services between Bombay and the Principal Cities in the United Provinces, Oudh, the Punjab and North-West Frontier Provinces.

BOGIE STOCK, RESTAURANT CARS ELECTRIC LIGHTS AND FANS.

EASE, COMFORT AND LUXURY ENSURED.

Through carriages between Bombay and Lucknow; Bombay and Kalka (for Simla); Jhansi and Dehra Dun.

BETWEEN

BOMBAY AND PESHAWAR.

DOWN from Bombay. H. M.		UP to Bombay. H. M.
19-15 ..Dep.	Bombay .....Arr.	12-35
0-37...Arr.	Manmad .....Dep.	6-46
10-24... „	Bhopal ..... „	21- 2
12-53... „	Bina ..... „	18-35
15-14... „	Jhansi ..... „	15-58
17-25... „	Gwalior ..... „	13-43
19-55... „	Agra Cantonment „	11- 9
20-49... „	Mutra ..... „	10-15
23- 0... „	Delhi ..... Dep.	8- 0
23-35...Dep.	Delhi ..... Arr.	7-28
3-17... „	Amballa Cantonment ..... Dep.	3-55
5-39... „	Ludhiana ..... „	1-23
6- 2... „	Phillaur ..... „	0-54
6-45... „	Jullundur ..... „	0-16
8-29... „	Amritsar ..... „	22-39
11-50... „	Lahore ..... „	21-35
14-33... „	Lala Musa ..... „	15-43
18-51... „	Rawalpindi ..... „	11-44
23-18...Arr.	Peshawar Cantonment ..... „	6-54

BETWEEN

DOWN	BOMBAY AND SIMLA.	UP
H. M.		H. M.
19-15.....Dep.	Bombay ...Arr.	12-35
23- 0.....Arr.	Delhi Dep.	8- 0
23-25.....Dep.	Delhi Arr.	7-28
2-52.....Arr.	Amballa Dep.	3-55
3-45.....Dep.	Amballa Arr.	2-51
5-38.....Arr.	Kalka Dep.	1- 0
6-15.....Dep.	Kalka Arr.	0-12
12-42.....Arr.	Simla .....Dep.	18- 0

BETWEEN

DOWN	BOMBAY AND LUCKNOW.	UP
H. M.		H. M.
19-15.....Dep.	Bombay .....Arr.	12-35
16-15..... „	Jhansi .....Dep.	15-58
18-15..... „	Orai ..... „	13-11
20-14..... „	Cawnpore ... „	11- 8
21-45..... „	Lucknow ..... „	9-45

For up journey read from bottom to top on right hand side.

A. C. Romboll,
GENERAL TRAFFIC MANAGER.

BOMBAY CHURCHES.

Easter Eve.

Christ Church, Byculla.—7-30 a.m. Matins; 8 a. m., Anti Communion Service; 8-45 p.m., Evensong and Preparation.

Easter Day.

Holy Communion; 7 a. m., 8 a. m., and 9 a.m., Matins; 11 a.m.; Children's Service; 5-15 p. m., Evensong and Sermon 6-30 p.m.—Preacher Rev. Canon R. S. Heywood. M.A., C.M.S.

Easter Day Services.

Emmanuel Church, Girgaum.—Clergy: Rev. C. W. Thorne, Rev. W. H. Lee Wilson, Rev. T. W. Sharpley, Rev. Canon, D. L. Joshi and Rev. L. Harri.—English—8 a. m., Holy Communion; 11 a. m., Morning Prayer Holy Communion and Sermon; 6-30 p. m. Evening Prayer Holy Communion and Sermon. Marathi—9 a. m. Morning Prayer Holy Communion, and Sermon. Gujerati—2-30 p. m. Evening Prayer and Sermon.

Holy Trinity Church, Hornby Road. Clergy: Rev. A. L. Bradbury.—7 a m. Holy Communion; 8 a. m., Matins and Litany; 8-30 a. m., Holy Communion; 6-30 p. m., Evensong and Sermon.

Easter Day 23rd March.

St. Stephen's Church, Bandra Hill.—11 a. m., Mattins and Sermon. Preacher Rev. J. B. Glass, Collection for the New Christian Church at Jacob Circle, Bombay.

Good Friday.

St. Peter's Mazagon.—Clergy: Rev. Fathers Biscoe, Tovey and R. Pearce.—7 a. m. Matins; 7-30 a. m., 1st parts of the Liturgy and the Reproaches; 9-30 a.m., The Stations of the Cross; 12 to 3 p.m., The Three Hours Service; 6-30 p.m., Evensong and Sermon. The Alms will be given to the Missions to the Jews.

Easter Eve.

6-30 a.m. Matins and 1st part of the Liturgy 6-30 p. m. Solemn Evensong and Sermon.

Easter Day.

6-30 a.m. Holy Eucharist; 7-30 a.m., Matins Solemn Eucharist; 6-30 p. m., Evensong and Sermon. The Alms will be given to the All Saints' Community.

METHODIST.

Wesleyan Church, Colaba Causeway.—8-30 a.m., Preacher, Rev. R. O. Jenkins; 6-30 p.m., Preacher, Rev. J. F. Edwardes; Sunday School, 5 p. m.; Social Hour 9 to 10 p.m.

Wesleyan Church, Victoria Gardens.—10 a. m., Preacher, Rev. J. F. Edwardes; 6-30 p.m., Preacher, Rev. R. O. Jenkins; Sunday School, 5 p. m.

BAPTIST.

Bombay Baptist Church (opposite Post Office), Middle Colaba.—Morning Service 9. a. m., Preacher, Rev. H. E. Barrell. Sunday School from 5 to 6 p.m., Adult Bible Class open to all from 5-30 to 6-15 p.m..

PRESBYTERIAN.

Good Friday.

Church of Scotland (St. Andrew's Church) Apollo Street, Fort—Chaplain Rev. J. Cameron, 9-30 a.m. Morning Service.

Sunday, 23rd March.—9-30 a.m., Morning Service.

EARTH SHOCKS IN NEW ZEALAND.

Severe earthquakes occurred on Feb. 22 at Westport, Greymouth, Reefton, Nelson, and Banmer, causing considerable alarm and damage to property. Westport reports that a big shock at 12.31 was succeeded by a series of minor shocks. One at 3 p.m. was accompanied by a long cannonlike explosion. The first was the most severe in the history of the district. Business places were considerably damaged, and scarcely one escaped the loss of crockery, pictures, or clocks. The newly-erected brick post-office was severely shaken and cracked in all parts. The south wing about a foot from the base was shifted bodily half an inch, and the staff were greatly frightened, and hastily escaped. The damage to stocks in the various shops is estimated at several hundreds sterling. One chemist describes the scene as like a hailstorm. Along Bullor-road quantities of loose rock and earth fell, impeding vehicle traffic.

It is considered remarkable that no lives were lost in view of the severity of the shock. A number of buildings were on the verge of collapse when the shock ended. Surrounding districts felt the shocks, but the damage was confined mainly to fallen chimneys.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY COL. R. W. L. DUNLOP, V. D.

Bombay, 21st March, 1913.

218. Prize Distribution.—The Annual Prize Distribution will be held in the Town Hall on Friday the 28th instant at 9-15 p.m. (S. T.).

The Prize Distribution will be followed by a Dance. Admission will be by invitation only, except, as regards members of the Bombay Vol. Rifles who attend in uniform. Invitations for friends can be obtained by members on application at Headquarters.

Dress—Officers, Mess Dress, white. N C Officers and Volunteers, Mess Dress or Uniform with caps.

(Sd.) F. H. JAMES, Capt.
Offg. Adjutant, B. V. R.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LIEUT.-COL. THE HON'BLE A. HILL TREVOR, COMMANDING.

Bombay, 20th March, 1913.

98. Examination.—An Examination of Candidates for Proficiency Certificates will be held at Colaba on Monday 24th instant, at 7 a.m.

Dress—Drill Order, Khaki.

(Sd.) E. P. CUDLIP Capt. R. A.
Adjt. B. V. A.

NOTICE.

There will be a Spoon Competition on the G. I. P. Ry. Vol. Range at Ghat Koper on Sunday the 23rd March 1913.

Distances, 200, 500 and 600 Yards.

Trains leave Colaba at 6-30 a. m. and Victoria Terminus 6-45 a.m.

BOMBAY LIGHT HORSE.

SQUADRON ORDERS BY LIEUT.-COL. SIR HENRY PROCTER, A.D.C., COMMANDING.

Bombay, 21st March 1913.

Corps Annual Sports.

Practice jumps, and other things necessary for practice will be available on the Maidan daily next week commencing Monday the 24th instant from 7 a. m.

(Sd.) D. W. WILSON, Lieut.
Actg. Adjutant, Bombay L. Horse.

DISTRESSING ECZEMAS And Other Itching Skin Troubles

Instantly Relieved by CUTICURA Soap and Ointment

When all else fails. No other emollients afford such comfort to skin-tortured and disfigured sufferers, young and old, and do it so economically because so speedily.

Although Cuticura Soap and Ointment are sold throughout India, a liberal sample of each, with 32-p. booklet on skin and hair, will be sent postfree by Muller, Maclean & Co., Calcutta or Bombay, or Newbery, 27, Charterhouse Sq., London.

NEW LIFE FOR WEAK PEOPLE.

PROF. JAMES' ELECTRO-TONIC PEARLS.

POSITIVELY CURE.

All Nervous Diseases, Sleeplessness, Failing Memory, &c., and restore Brain Fag, Incapacity for Study or Business, General Debility, Premature Decay, Exhausted Vitality, the result of overwork and dissipation. They are a great

NERVE TONIC AND BLOOD BUILDER

and will bring back the pink glow of health to pale cheeks.

Constitute sustaining and life-giving elements (Lecithin, the delicate grey substance of the brain and nerve centres) of special value to Professional and Literary men, Clergymen, Tutors, Students, Lawyers, Clerks, Sportsmen, Athletes, Business men, and all engaged in mental occupations.

Their marvellous curative effects are manifested from the first day of their administration by a remarkable increase of Nerve and Intellectual Power with a feeling of courage, strength, and comfort. Digestion is invigorated, appetite increases wonderfully, bowels become regular, countenance clear and ruddy, the eyes bright, sight improved, the step and gait again elastic and determined the temper cheerful, the brain again active, memory tenacious, bodily nourishment increased and energy restored.

Rs. 2-0-0 per bottle of 40 Pills, 3 bottles Rs. 5-8-0 V. P. Extra.

SELECTIONS FROM UNSOLICITED TESTIMONIALS.

R. J. Mewend, Traffic Overseer, Madras Harbour Trusts, writes that:—I have already tried Prof. James' Electro-Tonic Pearls and find them very efficacious. Please send three bottles more by V. P. P.

R. J. Macvicar, Shaw, Palladam, 12-7-11, writes that:—Those pills that I got from you have done me so much good, that a friend has asked me to get him a couple of bottles. So please send me by V. P. Post 2 more Bottles of Prof. James' Electro-Tonic Pearls.

THE ANGLO-INDIAN DRUG & CHEMICAL CO.,

No. 155, Market, Jumma Musjid, Bombay

It is during its simple preparation that the unique advantages of Benger's Food become apparent.

By allowing it to stand for a longer or shorter period at one stage, you can adjust this food for infants or growing children, for persons suffering from dyspepsia, and for all conditions of illness, when ordinary foods are unsuitable. This range of utility is unique among foods.

Benger's Food, while being entirely distinct from pre-digested foods, contains the natural digestive principles, with the difference that they are under entire control during its preparation.

Every household should possess a copy of "Benger's Food and how to use it — for Infants, Invalids, and the Aged." Post Free from:—

BENGER'S FOOD, Ltd. OTTER WORKS MANCHESTER, ENG.

Benger's Food is sold in tins, by Druggists, etc., everywhere.

Norwich Union Life Insce. Socty.

PURELY MUTUAL. CLAIMS PAID £34,000,000 ALL PROFITS TO POLICY-HOLDERS.

EXTRACT FROM "THE REVIEW":—"From every point of view it may be unhesitatingly affirmed that ther is no better Life Office in Great Britain than the Notwich Union."

For ful. particulars, apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., *General Agents.*

AGENTS WANTED. *Address:* Graham's Buildings. O. C. B. WIMBUSH, *Manager.*

MARKET REPORT.

LONDON MARKETS.

LONDON, Mar. 19. BOMBAY, MARCH 20.

FINANCIAL.

	Rates.	Plus	Minus
2 1-2 per cent. Consol	73 3-16		3-8
3 do. Rentes.	87 2-4		1-4
3 1-2 do. Sterling Loan...	89 1-2	unchgd	
do. do. Gov. Securities..	63 5-16		1-16
Bar Silver in London Spot ...	26 3-16	unchgd	
do. 2 months' hence ...	26 9-16	unchgd	
Bar Silver in New York	56 7-8	unchgd	
Exchange on London at Paris ...	25·27 1-2	1-2	
do. do. at Berlin,	.....	...	
do. do. New York	4·37 1-8	unchgd	
Discount Bank of England Rate ...	5	since	
do Short London Bills	17th Oct		
3 months' sight...	4 7-8	unchgd	
do. Indian Bank Bills 6 months' sight ...	4 5-16	unchgd	
do. 3 months' Fine Trade Bills ...	5 1-4	unchgd	
do. 6 months' Fine Trade Bills ...	5 1-4	unchgd	
Interest day-to-day Loans. ...	4 7-8	unchgd	
do. 7 day Market Loans ...	4 3-4	unchgd	

Bar Gold. ...77·9 unchgd.

Exchange on India 80 days' sight (Bank buying rate) 1 3 13-16—1-32

Closing tone of silver—Quiet.

Amount paid into the Bank of England about £150,000.

COUNCIL BILLS.

At the periodical Biddings for Council Bills on India to-day, for Rs. 50,00,000.

Rs. 2 97,000 were allotted to Calcutta.
" 18, 0,000 " to Bombay.
" 2,00,000 " to Madras.
" 15,40,000

Tenders on Calcutta, at 1s. 3 31-32d. (Min Rate) received 22 per cent. above that rate in full.

Tenders on Bombay, at 1s. 3 31-32d. (Min Rate) received 22 per cent. above the rate in full.

Average rates of allotment, Calcutta and Bombay 15·98.

Telegraphic Transfers:—

Rs. 12 33,000 were allotted to Calcutta
" 11,50,000 " to Bombay.
" 7,50,000 " to Madras.
" 31,50,000

Tenders on Calcutta, at 1s 4d. (Min Rate) received 22 per cent. above that rate in full.

Tenders on Bombay, at 1s. 4d. (Min. Rate) received 22 per cent. above that rate in full.

Average rates of allotment, Calcutta and Bombay 16·00.

Total amount of Bills sold during the week ending Tuesday evening, including last Public Sales, Rs 51,50,000.

Amount to be allotted next week, Rs. 50,00,000

COTTON.

LIVERPOOL—

Spot	Steady. Quiet.
Futures	... Steady.
Manchester	Steady with little doing.
Total Sales	... 7,000 bales.
Sold on Speculation and for Export	... 500 "
Imports	... 2,000 "
Mid-Americans	... 6·89+·02
Egyptian F. G. F. Brown...	9·85 unchgd

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES:—

Mar.-Apl.	Apr.-May.	May-June.	June-July.
6·61	6·60	6·59	6·56
+·03	+·02	+·02	+·02
July-Aug.	Aug.-Sept.	Sept.-Oct.	
6·52	6·40	6·24	
+·01	+·02	unchgd	
Oct.-Nov.	Nov.-Dec.	Jan.-Feb.	
6·15	6·11	6·09	
unchgd	—·01	—·01	

New York 12 a.m., May. 11·93 July 11·86.

New York official Noon call May 11·95 July 11·88.

New Orleans 10 a.m. May 12·21 July 12·14.

NEW YORK— Bales.

Day's Receipts at U. S. Ports ...	19,000
" Receipts at " last year...	25,000
" Exports to Great Britain ...	.....
" Exports to Continent ...	14,000
Spot Cotton ...	12·50 unchgd
Futures—Month of May	11·92+·03
Futures—Month of July	11·86+·03

Advanced on commission house buying and limited offerings.

NEW ORLEANS—

Spot cotton ...	12 7-16—1-16
Futures month of May ...	12·19+·03
Futures month of July ...	12·12+·02
Tone of Spot Cotton ...	Steady

LIVERPOOL COTTON STATISTICS— Bales.

Total Actual Exports ...	4,000
Do. Forwarded ...	45,000
Do. Imports ...	27,000
Do. Stocks ...	1,252,000

ADDITIONAL QUOTATIONS.

Good Bengal M. G. ...	d 5 11-16
F. G. Bengal M. G. ...	d 5 13-16
Fine Bengal M. G. ...	d 5 15-16
Good Bhownagger ...	d 6 1-8
F. G. Bhownagger ...	d 6 1-4
Fine Bhownagger ...	d 6 3-8
Fine M. G. Bhownagger ...	d 6 3-8
Good Oomras M. G. ...	d 6 9-16
F. G. Oomras M. G. ...	d 6 3-16
Fine Oomras M. G. ...	d 6 7-16
Good M. G. Oomras ...	d 6 3-16
Fine M. G. Oomras ...	d 6 7-16
Good Broach ...	d 6 3-8
F. G. Broach ...	d 6 17-32
Fine Broach ...	d 6 11-16
Good Khandeish ...	d 6 1-16
F. G. Khandeish ...	d 6 3-16

WHEAT.

Wheat White Delhi ...	Nominal.
Do. Months— ...	.....
Do. Name of Ports— ...	.....
Wheat White Karachi ...	37 unchgd
Do. Months ...	July-August
Do. Name of Ports—	London—Value.
Wheat Red Karachi ...	Nominal.
Do Months— ...	.....
Tone—	

SOUTH AMERICAN WHEAT.

Rosario Sants 8s-62 lbs. ...	35+1-4
do Months—April.	
Buyers &c ...Done.—Quiet but steady.	
Barletta Russo—62 1-2lb ...	4 unchgd Mar.-April.
do Buyers &c...Done Quiet but steady	

SOUTH AUSTRALIAN.

South Australian ...	37 1-8 unchgd
Do Months March-April —Sellers.	

SEEDS.

RAPESEED—

Yellow Cawnpore per 416 lbs 88 p.c. ex-ship. ...	5? 1-4—1-4
Do. Months— ...	Mar.-April.
Do. Name of Ports— Dunkirk—Sellers	
Yellow Gujarat, per 416 lbs. 95 p. c. ex-ship ...	53 1-8—1-8
Do. Months— ...	Apl.-May.
Do. Name of Ports.— Antwerp—Sellers.	
Brown Cawnpore ...	44+1-4 unchgd
Do. Months— ...	April-May.
Do. Name of Ports.— Dunkirk—Sellers.	
Tone—	

LINSEED—

Bombay, per 416lbs ex-ship ...	46—1-2—1-2
Do. Months— ...	March-May.
Do. Name of Ports— Hamburg—Done and Buyers.	
Tone—Quiet.	
Linseed Calcutta ...	Not received.
Do. Months— ...	.....
Linseed Argentine—La Plata ...	41 1-2+1-8
Do. Months— ...	Mar.-Apl.
Do. Name of Ports—Hamburg—Sellers	

COTTONSEED.—

Bombay Cottonseed Market £6-14-6—unchgd Mar.-Apl.—Hull—Sellers.

MISCELLANEOUS.

COFFEE—

In New York Fair Rio (No. 7 quality) ...11 5-8—1-8

RUBBER—

Para Rubber ... 3 11 unchgd Mar.-April—Value—Dull

METALS—

Standard Copper G M B ...	£64 1-8—3-9
Copper Braziers ...	£78 1-2
Yellow Metal ...	d 7 unchgd

FREIGHTS—

Coals:—Cardiff, to Bombay 13s. 6d.—Value

ARRIVALS:—

"Hanlwain" "Bemir" "Inglemoor"

SUGAR—

German Granulated Sugar

O & F India(Double bags)...	13 5 1-4unchgd
Do. Months of Shipment...	May-Aug.—Sellers.

Tone—Holiday feeling on markets scarcely anything doing.

German Crystals Sugar

O & F India ...	12 9—3-4d.
Do Months of Shipments—	Mar.-Apr.—Sellers.

Tone—Very quiet.

German Beet-root 50 p.c. ... 9 11 3-4—1-4d.

Months of Shipments ... May—Sellers. 10 0 1-2 unchgd—Oct.-Dec.—Sellers.

Tone—Quieter.

E & A's similar Crystal C & F India 14 3 3-4—3-4d.

Months of Shipments...Apl.-Aug.—Sellers.

Tone—Very quiet.

Mauritius Crystals C & F

Calcutta and Bombay ...	12 3 3-4 unchgd
Month of Shipments ...	Mar.—Value.

Tone—Quiet but steady.

Java Sugar—Steady—Prices Unchanged.

BOMBAY MARKETS.

THURSDAY EVENING. [20TH Mar. 1913

IMPORTS OF TREASURE.

Packages.	Value.	From	Importers.
	Rs.		
16 Boxes Bullion	10,87,9?9	London	C'tered Bank
2 Boxes Bullion.	1,15,200	do	Hongkong Bank
Sovs ...	15,000	do	do
2 Boxes Bullion	54,480	do	M'cantile Bank
18 Boxes Sovs	9,75,000	Port Said	do
1 Parcel Sovs	3,300	Trieste	Eastern Bank
Gold Coins,	12,333	do	do
Rupees...	68	do	do

EXPORTS OF BAR SILVER FROM BOMBAY BY RAIL on 19th Mar. 1913.

By	Bars	Ounces.
G. I. P. Railway....	35	39,620
G. B. and C. I. Rly	33	39,991

Owing to the Easter holidays our reports this week are a day earlier. The Banks and many of the markets will be closed to-morrow (Friday), Saturday and Monday for the Easter and Holi holidays.

FINANCIAL.

MONEY :—

Bank of Ben. rate since 13th Feb 1913	7 p.c.
Bank of Bom. " " 27th Dec. 1912	8 "
Bank of Mad. " " 31st Dec. "	8 "

EXCHANGE :—

The market opened quiet and unchanged at 1s. 3 31-32d. T. T., 1s. 4d. on Demand and 1s. 4 3-32d. for 3 months sight Credits. The enquiry for Bank remittance has been small, and private bills are still scarce. For Eastern rates are steady.

We quote.—

T. T. on London ...	1s. 3d. 31-32
Demand Drafts ...	1s. 4d.
Credits 3 months' sight ...	1s. 4 9-32
Do. do forward ...	1s. 4d. 1-4 18th Apl.
Do. do France ...	171 1-4
Do. do Marks ...	139 1-2
Hongkong 60 days' sight ...	141 1-4
Shanghai " ...	133 3-4
Japan " ...	148 1-2 to 3-4

GOVERNMENT PAPER.—

The market opened at 95 3-16 for Cash and the Settlement, and has remained unchanged during the day with a small business passing.

We quote.—

Cash ...	Rs. 95 3 0
Settlement ...	" 95 3 0

BULLIONS.—

Yesterday bar-silver in London closed unchanged at 26 3-16 for ready and 26 9-16 for delivery in two months. New York also unchanged at 56 7-8. The local market opened at 56 7-16 for the first settlement and declined 1-4, closing irregular as under. Bar Gold is steady.

We quote:—

English Bar Gold ...	Rs. 22 15 9
Australian " ...	" 22 15 0
Sovereigns " ...	" 15 0 0
Silver (ex duty)	
Ready	" 80 10 0
1st Settlement ...	" 66 11 0
2nd Settlement ...	" 67 4 0
Silver (cum duty)	
Ready	" 80 0 0
1st Settlement March ...	" 76 1 0
2nd Settlement ...	" 76 10 0

COUNCIL BILLS:—

At the weekly biddings on Wednesday last for 50 lakhs, allotments were made of 15.60 lakhs Bills and 34.40 lakhs T. T. tenderers at 1s. 3 31-32d. and 1s. 4d. respectively receiving 22 per cent. The total amount sold during the week ending on Tuesday morning last was 51.60 lakhs. For next week the amount to be allotted is again 50 lakhs.

The steamer which left London on the 28th February and arrived to-day with the mail of the 7th March brings £190,000 Silver, £250,000 bar gold and £10,000 sovereigns for Bombay, as also the following Council Bills:—

Calcutta ...	...	Rs. 8,?0,000
Bombay ...	...	" 1,?0,000
Madras ...	...	" 6,?0,000
	Total ...	" 27,70,000

The steamer which left London on the 7th March and comes with the mail of the 14th March brings £380,000 silver, £240,000 bar gold and £10,000 sovereigns for Bombay, as also the following Council Bills.

Calcutta ...	...	Rs. 2,80,000
Bombay ...	...	" 30,000
Madras ...	...	" 1,30,000
	Total ...	" 4,50,000

The steamer which left London on the 14th March and comes with the mail of the 21st March brings £20,000 silver and £250,000 bar gold for Bombay, as also the following Council Bills:—

Calcutta ...	...	Rs. 2,80,000
Bombay ...	...	" 10,70,000
Madras ...	...	" 2,00,000
	Total ...	" 15,50,000

The following is the Weekly Statement of the Bank of Bombay, for the last week, as compared with the previous one:—

LIABILITIES—	Increase. Rs.	Decrease. Rs.
Public Deposits ...	9,08,000	.....
Other Deposits ...	3,?,000	.....
Sundries ...	1,02,000	.....
ASSETS—		
Government Securities ...	.....	3,29,000
Other Authorized Securities ...	.....	1,52,000
Credits on Govt. and other Authorized Securities ...	.....	13,35,000
Loans on Govt. and other Authorized Securities ...	.....	10,61,000
Bills Discounted and Purchased ...	.....	6,34,000
Bullion ...	.....	42,000
Balance with other Banks. ...	1,17,000	.....
Sundries ...	24,000	.....
Cash ...	47,17,000	.....

COTTON STATISTICS.

	Bales 1912-13.	Bales. 1911-12.	Bales Differences.
Receipts from the 14th to 18th March...	72,299	74,175	— 1,876
Receipts from 1st Sept. 191 to 19th Mar. 1913 ...	1,700,638	1,647,14	+ 52,899
Shipments for the week .. Europe ... China ... Japan ... Coast Ports...	13,065 21,047	6,135 71,76	+ 6,930 — 5,0?3
Total..	34,112	77,9 3	— 43,79
TotalShipments from 1st Sept. 191? to 19th Mar. 1913 ...			
Europe ...	194,411	146,990	+ 47,421
China ...	15,043	12,457	— 3 4
Japan ...	449,802	535,48	— 85,68?
Coast Ports...	16,920	17,844	— 924
Total..	676,176	716,47?	— 39,29?
Afloat in Harbour— Europe ... China ... Japan ... Coast Ports...	2,258 49,278	3,?05 22,33	+ 5,953 + 25,948

Total exports from Bombay by G. I. P. Railway from 1st Oct. to 28th Feb., 1913 11,959 bales.

Total exports from Bombay, by B. P. & C. I. Railway from 1st Oct. 1912 to 8th Mar. 1913—6,450 bales.

Receipts of various growths of Cotton at Bombay to date compared with the corresponding periods of the previous season:—

.....	Total for 6 days.	Total since 1st Sept. 1912.	Total same time last year.
Khandeish...	Bales. 6,64?	Bales. 22?,?12	Bales. 251 312
Central India.	2,944	55,?08	92,592
Satsee and Nagar ...	3,536	89,612	?5,017
Berar ...	10,?77	348,363	421,922
Central Provinces...	6,920	196,439	292,742
Total Comra	30,925	900,353	1,138,687
Dholleras ...	4,067	99,439	19,801
Broach ...	21,615	84,25?	121,579
Compta and Dharwar ...	1,364	29,900	67,288
Westerns ...	1,183	37,826	
Bengals (N. W Provinces).	3,172	334,960	93,034
Bengals (Bajputana) ...	4,639	82,704	43,398
Sind ...	2,814	93,881	68,025
Persian ...	53	1,884	2,769
American ...	1,450	27,942	89,721
Egyptian ...	109	1,726	872
Other sorts...	398	1,567	8,462
Total ...	72,239	1,700,038	1,647,140

a Or 29,401 original bales of American Cotton imported since 1st September, 1912.

STOCK OF COTTON IN BOMBAY.

	Bales.
Estimated Stock on 1st Sept., 1912	400,000
Receipts from 1st Sept., 1912, to 19th Mar., 1913 ...	1,700,038
	2,100,038
Less Shipments from 1st Sept., 1911, to 19th Mar. 1913 ...	676,176
	1,424,862
Less Afloat	57,546
	1,367,316
Less Estimated mill consumption ...	569,000
	798,326
Less up-country by rail ...	18,409
Stock of Cotton in Bombay is supposed to on 20th Mar., 1913	779,917
Difference since last week ...	+3,839

EXPORTS.

COTTON.

MARKET REPORTS.

There has been little change in the home markets during the past week. The political situation, financial difficulty, and the approach of the holidays, have all tended to discourage any advance, though the position of cotton on its merits remains healthy. Regarding the prospects of the new crop, planting has been retarded in places owing to heavy rain. The New York Commercial and Financial Chronicle estimates an increase in the area to be planted of 6 per cent. Last Season's June acreage of the Department of Agriculture was 34,097,000, but it remains to be seen whether this will be revised, or not, when the present Season's acreage is given in June next. Until then it is difficult to know on what to base estimates of an increase in acreage. The American markets will be closed on Friday and Saturday, and the Liverpool market on Friday, Saturday and Monday, for the Easter Holidays. A forecast of the Ginners Report received by by cable to day is 14,100,000 bales.

The Ginners Report is due here to-morrow.

The following are comparison of prices in the Home markets as shown by the telegrams received here last Friday morning and to-day:—

New York—	Last week.	This week.	Differences.
Futures May ...	11·91	11·92	+ ·01
" July ...	11·84	11·86	+ ·02
Spot... ...	12·50	12·60	+ ·10
New Orleans—			
Futures May ...	12·17	12·19	+ ·02
" July ...	12·12	12·12	unchgd
Spot ...	12 3-8	12 7-16	+ 1-16
Liverpool—			
Futures Apr.-May	6·52	6·60	+ ·08
" June-July...	6·49	6·56	+ ·07
Spot ... "	6 7-8	6·?9	+ ·11

The local market has been completely taken up with the Broach position and settlement. During the week both good and fine Broach. March have advanced about Rs. 10. A large business has been done, and, though prices are irregular at times, it looks though the bull party will succeed in maintaining rates for the settlement. In all other descriptions the market has been dull, and prices for Oomras are about Rs. 5 lower. Bengals have kept steady with little change. Southern styles are about Rs. 4 lower. A small business has been done in fine Khamgaon Akola March. For April delivery the position of Broach is unchanged and business in fine has been done at Rs. 320 to Rs. 322. Owing to the Easter and Holi holidays the market will be closed to-morrow and on Saturday. This morning good Broach opened at Rs. 34445.

There has been very little demand for ready cotton, and the market has been dull with prices gradually sagging away. Exporters have bought little, and mills are quiet owing to the dulness of the yarn market, which has been unfavourably affected by the drop in silver and the consequent absence of demand from China. Stocks of Cotton are increasing, and unless the home markets advance materially, and bring out afresh enquiry from exporters, it appears as if the decline here will continue.

Later.

A fair business has been done in Broach during the day and good Broach closed at Rs. 346 1-4. Fine Broach April has been done at Rs. 320. Other descriptions are quiet.

QUOTATIONS.—

Fine M. G. Broach ...	Rs. 320	April.
Fine M. G. Broach ...	" 350-51	March.
Good M. G. Broach ...	" 346 1-4	"
Fine M. G. Wardha-Hinganghat ...	" 305	"
Fine M. G. Narpur ...	" 3 2	"
Fine M. G. Yeotmal ...	" 298	"
Fine M. G. Dhamangaon Pulgaon ...	" 295	"
F. M. G. Khamgaon-Akola ...	" 289	"
Fine M. G. Khandeish ...	" 272	"
F. G. M. G. Khandeish	" 262	"
Fine M. G. Bengal ...	" ?62	"
Sawginne-Dharwar ...	" 311	Apl.-May
Good B. G. Westerns...	" 299	"

LIVERPOOL OPENING.—

Opening Tone ...	Quiet
Estimated Sales ...	7,000
Total Imports ...	6,000

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES:—

Mar.-Apr.	Apr.-May.	May-June.
6·62	6·61	6·60
+·01	+·01	+·01
June-July.	July-August.	Aug.-Sept.
6·57	6·53	6·41
+·01	+·01	+·01
Sept.-Oct.	Oct.-Nov.	Nov.-Dec.
6·25	6·16	6·12
+·01	+·01	+·01

FREIGHTS.

The market is very quiet and rates are declining. The following business is reported:—

Antwerp:—1,000 tons at 15s. light seeds 16s. 6d. 15 cwt seeds, 17s. seeds cotton, for April shipment.

Dunkirk:—1,750 tons at 15s. 6d. light seeds, 17s. 6d. seeds cotton, 19s. wheat for May. Also 770 bales cotton at 19s. 6d. for March.

Hull:—3,500 tons, filling up order s. s. "Umsinga" at 14s. 3d., 1st to 4th April.

Genoa:—600 tons at 15s. 6d. light seeds, 17s. 6d. cotton for April.

Fixture:—S. s. "Huntsman," 10,000 dead weight, at 21s. two selected ports, end of April.

The market is closed for the Easter holidays.

SEEDS AND WHEAT.

LINSEED:—

There has been little change in the market during the past week. A moderate business has been done in ready and forward. This market (as also other seed markets) is closed for the Holi holidays.

We quote:—

Ready	Rs. 7 13	0 B.T.
April-May. ...	" 8 10	0 B.T.

RAPESEED:—

The market has been quiet, and prices are rather easier.

We quote:—

Brown Delhi, Apl-May	" 8 4	0 B.T.
Yellow Cpore. "	" 8 8	0 B.T.
" Guzerat "	" 8 10	0 B.T.

WHEAT:—

This market has also been quiet with some enquiry by local mills. Prices are about 1 anna per cwt. lower on the week.

We quote:—

	Rs. a. p.	
Ready White Pissi 85 p.c. ...	5 9 6	B.T.
White Delhi April-May ...	5 9 6	"

(Continued on page 6.)

"Stop taking Drugs and Stimulants! It's

SANATOGEN

You want for your Nerves."

Such is the modern physician's advice to victims of nervous disorders.

In his book on "Nerve Energy," Dr. Claude L. Wheeler says: "Many people have, through ignorance of the consequences, become victims of a habit of taking drugs and stimulants. To such people Sanatogen offers a form of force that may be drawn upon without danger. Sanatogen, in a perfectly normal way, creates new tissue and nerve-cells. It builds up, reconstructs and renders stable."

Similar statements have been made by over 16,000 practising physicians, who certify to the unique value of Sanatogen in overcoming such nervous symptoms as:

Insomnia	Palpitation of the Heart
Depression of Spirits	Morbid Anxiety
Irritability of Temper	Easily-induced Physical
Nervous Dyspepsia	and Mental Fatigue.

Among the many famous people who have publicly testified to the value of Sanatogen is the **Right Hon. Sir John Gorst**, Privy Councillor to the King of England, who writes:—"Sir John Gorst wishes to say he has long been acquainted with the great merits of Sanatogen—has taken it with excellent results, and when necessary will certainly take it again. It was also used by a daughter of his with great benefit."

If you, who read this, are run down or suffering from any of the symptoms mentioned, do not seek the false aid of drugs and stimulants, but begin at once to rebuild and revitalise your nervous system by means of a course of Sanatogen. It is sold by all Chemists and Bazaars.

Write to-day for a Free Copy of "The Art of Living," by Dr. Andrew Wilson. This interesting book tells you all about Sanatogen, and also contains a great deal of valuable advice on health topics. Write at once, mentioning this paper, to the manufacturers of Sanatogen, Messrs. A. Wulfing & Co. (of London), P.O. Box 226, Bombay.

Mr. Shirley Tremearne,

Editor of *Capital*, Calcutta, writes:—"I cannot speak too highly of Sanatogen, which not only kept me up during an attack of fever, but afterwards restored me once more to full vigour."

Dr. Andrew Wilson,

the famous medical author, writes:—"In all 'run-down' conditions, Sanatogen will restore vigour in a thoroughly *natural* fashion, without danger of subsequent depression. Its advantages over the ordinary tonics are that it builds up and recuperates whilst it braces the great nerve-centres; it does not upset the system, and it alters the morbid craving for stimulants."

Mr. A. G. Hales,

the famous war correspondent, writes:—"Sanatogen revitalises a man and is not a drug. I find that my health benefits by every packet that I take."

Mr. Arnold Bennett,

the distinguished writer, states:—"The tonic effect of Sanatogen on me is simply wonderful."

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BY APPOINTMENT TO H.M. THE KING.

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Refreshing as a Turkish Bath. Invaluable for all Toilet Purposes.
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Allays the Irritation caused by Mosquito Bites.
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is acknowledged as an ABSOLUTE SPECIFIC in warding off the bites of

Mosquitos and Other Insects.

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LAST NIGHT, TO-NIGHT,

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TO-MORROW,

GRAND

HOLIDAY BILL.

LAST WEEK OF

THE MALAGAS.

NEW SONGS, NEW DANCES.

DALY AND RAY,

COMEDY DUO.

ANOTHER "STIRRING" DRAMA,

THE WORK

OF

HIS HANDS.

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INCLUDING

MAX LINDER.

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TO-MORROW,

SATURDAY, MARCH 22ND,

AT 10 P.M.

THE ALCAZAR.

EDWARDES THEATRE, KALBADEVI, 1 MINUTE from MAIDANIA.

THE FAMOUS

COWEN COSTUME COMEDY COMPANY

OF

HIGH-CLASS LONDON ARTISTES.

THIS IS THE PROGRAMME,

PART I.

Opening Chorus ..... The Company
Ensemble..Modes of Travel..More of the Company.
Humorous Song.....Drinks.....Mr. James Watson
Song.....Nirvana .....Mr. A. L. Cowen.
Song.....Introduce me to the Lady .....Miss Beryl Beresford.
Song .....Glorious Devon..Mr. David Evans.
Humorous Trio.....Three Nice Girls { Miss Beresford, Messrs. Cowen and Watson.
Song with Dance ...The Dream Man..Miss Maisie Sweid
Song .....Shine Little Glow-Worm..... ....Miss Effie Dean
Humorous Interlude .....Mr. James Watson
Concerted Number..The Colville Band. The Company.

PART II.

Concerted Number..So may all of us...Most of the Company.
Song .....The Village Blacksmith ... ...Mr. David Evans.
Duet...a ....Excelsior (More or Less) ....Messrs Watson and Cowen.
Impressions ..People at the Play..Miss Maisie Sweid.
Song .....The Lament from Pagliacci ....Mr. A. L. Cowen.
Song .....Jolly Good Luck to the Girl.....Miss Beryl Beresford.
Quartette..... { Miss Beresford, Messrs. Cowen, Evans & Watson
Song .....Philosophy.....Miss Effie Dean
A Little Song, Etc .....Mr. James Watson
Finale .....Glory .....The Company.

COLOSSAL EH!

COME AND SEE THEM

BOOK YOUR SEATS NOW,

PLAN AT ROSE AND CO.

To-day being a holiday, you can Book at THE ALCAZAR Theatre.

Prices, Rs. 5, 3, 2, and 1, Few at 8 annas.

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By L. P. Parikh. Rs. 6.

Apply to the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

MARKET REPORT.

(Continued from page 4.)

POPPYSEED :—
The market has ruled steady during the week with a moderate business doing.
We quote :—
White April-May. ... Rs. 13 12 0 R.T..

GINGELLYSEED :—
There has been a falling off in the enquiry from home, and the market here has been quiet and prices are easier.
We quote :—
Bold White 85 p.c. Rs. 57 8 0
Small White 15 p.c. „ 56 8 0
Black Katni ... „ 48 8 0
Red Kuanawa „ 53 8 0
Yellow Hingunghat „ 61 0 0

GROUNDNUTS :—
Small fluctuations have occurred and the market closes as under.
We quote:—
Bold ... ... Rs. 50 0 0
Small... ... ... „ 48 0 0

CASTORSEED :—
The market is quiet but steady with a moderate business passing.
We quote:—
Ready ... ... Rs. 26 8 0

COTTONSEED :—
This market has been steady with business passing at current rates.
We quote:—
Ready ... ... Rs. 26 8 0

MOWRASEED:
Quiet. Little doing.
We quote :
Forward ... ... 8 8 0 R.T.

SIX DAYS' RECEIPTS.

The following are the receipts of produce in Bombay, during 24 hours ended at 6 p.m. yesterday :—

Cotton	72,269	bales.
Wheat	67,440	cwts.
Linseed	58,803	„
Rapeseed	29,180	„
Gingellyseed	28,022	„
Poppyseed	78	„
Groundnuts	16,984	„
Castorseed	76,549	„
Rice	28,149	„
Myrabollams	16,378	„
Cottonseed	66,704	„
Mowrasseed	384	„
Gram	5,909	„
Jowar	30,941	„
Maize	802	„
Barley	2,871	„

LOCAL YARNS.

The market has been dull with little or no business passing China buyers are quite out of the market owing to the drop in silver and Exchange. The tone at the close is week.

IMPORTS.

PIECE-GOODS.

There is little change to report in these markets. Manchester is steady with little doing, and the Bombay market is quiet.

GREY GOODS.—Market quiet and unchanged.

WHITE GOOD.—This market also continues quiet and we have no change to report.

PRINTS AND DYED GOODS,—The Market is quiet with little doing.

TURKEY RED PLAIN GOODS.—In the local market there is some improvement in the demand. The Home market is quiet and unchanged.

TURKEY RED PRINTS.—The markets is very weak. Prices at home are steady, but buyers have stopped purchasing for the present.

DHOOTIES.—There is a moderate demand locally. The home market is quiet but steady.

METALS.

COPPER AND YELLOW METAL.—The Home Market has been slightly easier during the week. We have, however, no change to report here.

PETROLEUM.

The following are to-day's rates for the Standard Oil Company's brands :—

Tons.—Strong and advancing.

Snowdrake brand	150°	per Case.
American		Rs. 6 0 2
White Rose Brand...	150°	
American		„ 5 12 2
Chester Brand	75°	
Abel A'can		„ 5 0 2
Devoe's Lamp Brilliant	76°	
Abel A'can		„ 4 12 2
Monkey Brand	125°	
American		„ 4 12 2
Tiger Brand	125°	
American		„ 4 12 2
White Camellia		per 2 tins
Brand in tins	125	„ 4 3 0
Elephant Brand		
Bulk in tins	125°	„ 4 3 0
Elephant Brand		per 6 1 gals.
Bulk without tins	125°	„ 3 [illegible]
		per 2 tins
Camel Brand in tins	125°	„ 4 3 0

Strong and advancing.

SHARES.

The market is dull and rates have in some cases declined while in others they have kept unchanged. Bank of Bombay shares are quiet at Rs. 1665 ; Bank of Indias are steady at Rs. 64 ; Indian Specie are at and about Rs. 65; Eastern Bank's are unchanged at Rs. 90 ; Central Bank are quiet at Rs. 29 ; Credit Bank at Rs. 12 ; Bombay Merchant's Bank at Rs. 13. In Press Companies, New Mofussils are unchanged at Rs. 855 ; New Berars at Rs. 520; Indian Cotton at Rs. 130. In miscellaneous companies, Badham Piles, are steady at Rs. 95 ; Bombay-Burmah Trading Corporation have gradually advanced to Rs. 587 1-2; Bombay Steam Navigation Co.'s ordinary shares are reported to have changed hands at Rs. 240, and preference shares are steady at Rs. 272 1-2. Bombay E. S. and Tramways Co.'s ordinary shares are quiet at Rs. 184 1-2 and preference shares have been put roughly at Rs. 176 ; Marck's have changed hands at Rs. 101 ; The Tata Iron and Steel Co's ordinary shares are at and about Rs 99 deferred shares have declined from Rs. 221 at Rs.214, and preference shares are steady at Rs, 175 ; Port Canning and Land Improvement Co's Shares are in demand at Rs. 835; Treacher's have changed, hands at Rs, 460 Bombay Telephone's are in demand at Rs. 61 Shivrajpur's, after touching 20 C. D, have improved to Rs. 20 3-4, C-D ; Central India Mining Company's are unchanged at Rs 33 In Mill Companies Bombay United have changed hands at Rs 530. Bombay cotton have declined to Rs. 260. Century are quiet at Rs, 285. Central India's are quiet at Rs. 2,195. Colaba Land and Mill Co., shares, after touching Rs. 1,450, have again improved to Rs. 1,470. Crescents are at and about Rs. 107 1-2, David's after touching Rs. 480, have improved to Rs. 485. Fazulbhai's have ruled at and about Rs. 485, Finlay's have declined to Rs. 360. Jamshed's to Rs. 151 1-4. New Great Eastern's to Rs. 250. Kohinoor's to Rs. 762 1-2. Madhavji Dharamsey Mill shares to Rs. 144 ; Maneckji Petits keep unchanged at and about to Rs. 345 ; Phoenix at Rs. 147 1-2 ; Standard's have closed at R. 1,305 ; Swan's have dropped to Rs. 270 ; Swadeshi's are at Rs. 1,695 ; Textile's have declined to Rs. 1,465 ; C. D. In Railway Companies, Ahmedabad Prantej have changed hands at Rs. 645 X. D. ; Tapti Valley have improved to Rs. 605 C. D. ; Amritsar Patle's are steady at Rs. 137 C.D.; Gujrat Railway's at Rs. 120 ; Central Province's have improved to Rs. 97 1-2 ; The rest are unchanged at previous quotations.

GRIFFITHS' COMMERCIAL TELEGRAMS.

NEW YORK, Mar. 19.

Day's Receipts at U.S. Ports.	19,000 Bales
Exports to Great Britain ...	Nil
Exports to Continent ...	14,000 do
Spot Cotton at New York ...	12·60
Future Cotton at New York May	11·92+3
Future Cotton at New York July	11·86+3
Tone Market at closing Spot..	Steady
Tone Market at closing Futures	do
General Tone of Market :—Advanced on foreign buying and limited offerings.	

NEW ORLEANS, Mar 19.

Spot Cotton at New Orleans ..	12 7-16
Future Cotton at New Orleans—May ...	12·19+3
Future Cotton at New Orleans—July.	12·12+3
Opening tone of Market—	Steady
Closing tone of Market—	.....

LIVERPOOL, Mar. 19.

COTTON.

Cotton.—The Liverpool market opened for spot— ...	Quiet and closed steady
Do. The Liverpool market closed for futures ...	Steady.
Do. The Liverpool market closed for East Indian ...	Quiet but steady
Tota Day's Sales	7,000 bales
Sales on spec. and export ...	500 do
Total Sales of Surat ...	.....
Total Day's Imports ...	2,0 0
Egyptian F. G. Fair Brown ...	9·95
Mid American at Liverpool ...	6·89
Cotton Daily Mid Uplands Liverpool,	G O C
Mar.-Apr.	6·61
Apr.-May	6·60
May-June	6·59
June-July	6·56
July-Aug.	6·51
Aug.-Sept.	6·40
Sept.-Oct.	6·24
Oct.-Nov.	6·15
Nov.-Dec.	6·13

Manchester Piece goods market firm—Fair enquiry but sellers stiff and transactions difficult to arrange Grey shirtings medium are easier with less enquiry.

LONDON, Mar. 19.

WHEAT AND SEEDS.

Linseed, 4 p. c. Refraction, Landed Terms (per 410 lbs)...Apl.-June—Ldn.	44 Done
Do. Bombay ex-ship (per 416lbs) ...Mar.-Apl.—Hamburg	47 6 Sellers
Do. La Plata ...Mar.-Apr.—Hamburg— ...	41 3
Do. Tone of Market at close.	.....
Do. Tendency of the Market—	Steady
Linseed Oil Spot Pipes Mar—	£ 24 0 0
do ... May-June—	£ 23-10-0
Do. Tone of Market at close,	Quiet
Do. total afloat for U. K. ...	.....
Do. River Plate exports ...	.....
Poppyseed Canal...Apl.-May.—Hamburg...	70
Do. Tone of Market at close.	Quiet
Rapeseed Calcutta-Brown Canal	.....
Do. Yellow Cawnpore, per 416 lbs 85 p.c. exship Mar.-Apr.—Antwerp ...	50 3 „
Do. Yellow Tuscans, per 416 lbs. 85 p. c. exship Mar.-Apl.—Antwerp ...	52 „
Do. Ferozepore usual bold Mar.-Apl.—Antwerp ...	... ...
Do. Jamba Red—Mar.-Apl. Antwerp	Nomi
Do. Tone of Market at close.	Quiet
Cotton seed. Bombay parcels. Mar.-Apl.—Hull ...	£6-17-0 „
Do. Tone of Market at Close..	Quiet
Ginnelly seed. Bombay 15 p.c. Mar.-Apl.—London.	.....
Wheat. Choice white Karachi Mar.-Apl. London...	.....
Do. P A Q Red Kamoon (per 492 lbs.) Mar.-Apl.—London ...	.....
Do. Club No. 2. Mar.-Apl.—London ...	.....
Do. Choice white Delhi March-Apl.—London—	.....
Do. Tone o Market at Close.	.....
Do. South Australian ...	... ...
Do. Rosario Santa Fe, 62 lbs.	.....
Do do Tone of Market at Close ...	.....
Do. Red Grades American per central—May. ...	7 5 0 1-4
Do. Afloat to U. K.... ...	.....
Do. Stock at U. S. Ports ...	.....

LONDON, Mar 19.

SUGAR.

German Beet-root 88 per cent F. O. B. Hamburg...Mar	9 11 1-4 Sellers „
German Beet ot. 88 per cent F. O. B. Hamburg...Apr.	10 „
„ Closing Tone of Market.	Quiet
German Granulated C. and F. India. (double Bags) Mar.-Apr.	13 0 „
German Granulated C. and F. India. (double Bags) Apl.-May—	13 0 3-4 „
German Closing Tone Market—	Steady
Austrian Crystals B. R. S. C. and F. India Mar.-Apl.	12 10 1-2„
Austrian Crystals B. R. B. C. and F. India...Apl.-May	13 „
Do. Closing Tone of Market.	Quiet
Mauritius Crystals ...Mar.	12 5 1-4 „
Do. Closing Tone of Market..	Steady
E. A. R. and Similar Crystals C. and F. India (double Bags)— Mar.-Apr.	14 3 „
E. A. R. and Similar Crystals C. and F. India (double Bags— Apl.-May...	14 4 1-2 „
Do. Closing Tone of Market..	Steady

LONDON, Mar. 19.

JAVA SUGAR.

	Value
Java Sugar 16-18 (Average 17) C. I. F. Calcutta Mar.-Apl....	12 9
Java Sugar 16-18 (Average 17) C. I. F Calcutta ...June.	11 3
Java Sugar 16 18 (Average 17) C.I.F. Calcutta July-Dec.	10 10 1-2
Java Sugar 16-18 (Average 17) Bombay or Karachi Mar.-Apl....	12 10 1-2
Java Sugar 16-18 (Average 17) Bombay or Karachi June	11 4 1-2
Java Sugar 16-18 (Average 17) Bombay or Karachi July-Dec...	11
Java Sugar 26 T. M. O. (or Similar) Calcutta...Mar.-Apl....	13 1 1-2
Java Sugar 26 T. M. O. (or Similar Calcutta....June..	12 3
Java Sugar 26 T. M. O. (or Similar) Calcutta July-Dec....	12
Java Sugar 26 T. M. O. (or Similar Bom. or Karachi Mar.-Apl....	13 3
Java Sugar 26 T. M. O. (or Similar) Bom or Karachi June...	12 6 1-2
Java Sugar 26 T. M. O. (or Similar) Bom or Karachi July-Dec....	12 1 1-2
Closing Tone of Market	Quiet
Special Feature ...	with little doing

LONDON, Mar. 19.

METALS.

	£ s. d.
Copper, Standard G M B ...	64 2 6
„ Best English Selected.	70 5 0
„ Braziers	79 0 0
„ Tone of Market ...	Quiet.
Hard Spelter	22 0 0
Tin Block F O B Liverpool ...	216 0 0
Yellow Metal ...	7
Galvd. Corrugated Sheets, 24 G. G. O. B 1, p.c. F O B L'pool	.....
Silver, Spot	26 3-16
„ 2 months hence ...	26 9-16
„ Tone of Market— ...	Quiet and unchgd

LONDON, Mar. 19.

FINANCIAL.

Silver Spot	26 3-16
Silver 2 months	26 9-16
„ Closing Tone of Market—	Quiet unchanged
„ Tendency, etc., of the Market	do
Rentes 3 per cent	£ 88 1-8
Consols 2 1-2 per cent ...	£ 74 7-16
Indian Stock 3 1-2 p. cent...	£ 89 1-2
Sterling loan	£ 89 1-2
Govt Securities, 3 per cent ..	£ 76
Rupee Paper 3 1-2 per cent ..	£ 63 1-2
Bar Gold per oz ...	77·9
Opening Tone of Finance Market—Steady.	
Closing Tone of Finance Market—Steady.	
Bank of England Rate of Discount	5 p. c.
Exchange on India 30 Days Sight	1 3 27-32
London at Paris Fcs ...	25·27
Berlin cheques on London Mks	20·45
Newyork (Demand Bills) Dols	4·87 1-8
Interest day to day loans ...	4 7-8
Interest 7 days Market loans.	4 11-16
Discount Bank Bills 3 months Sight	4 7-8
Discount Bank Bills 6 months Sight	4 1-4
Fine Trade Bills 3 months ...	5 1-4
Fine Trade Bills 6 months ...	5 1-4

LONDON, Wednesday, Mar. 19.

COUNCIL BILLS.

At the Periodical Biddings for Council Bills on India to-day for... ... ... Rs 50,00,000

Rs. 290,000 were allotted to Calcutta.
„ 1,070,000 do to Bombay.
„ 200,000 do to Madras.

Rs. 15,60,000

Tenders on Calcutta at 1s. 3 31-32d (Min. Rate) received 22 per cent above that rate in full.

Tenders on Bombay at 1s. 3 31-32d, (Min. Rate) received 22 per cent above that rate in full.

Average rates of allotment Calcutta and Bombay 15·98.

TELEGRAPHIC TRANSFERS :—

Rs. 12,30,000 were allotted to Calcutta.
„ 14,60,000 do to Bombay.
„ 7,50,000 do to Madras.

Rs. 34,40,000

Tenders on Calcutta at 1s. 4 d. (Min. Rate) received 22 per cent above that rate in full.

Tenders on Bombay at 1s. 4 d (Min. Rate) received 22 per cent above that rate in full.

Average rates of allotment Calcutta and Bombay ... 16·00

Total Amount of Bills sold during the week ending Tuesday evening including last Public Sale 51,60,000

Amount to be allotted next week... ... ... Rs. 50,00,000

LIVERPOOL, Mar. 20.

OPENING COTTON.

Days Estimated Sales ...	7,000 Bales.
Tone of Market ...	Steady.
Cotton Daily Mid Uplands Liverpool	G. O. C.

Futures.	Latest closing	To-day's opening.
Mar.-Apl. ..	6·61	6·62
Apl.-May ...	6·60	6·61
May-June...	6 59	6·60
June-July ...	6 56	6·57
July-Aug....	6·51	6·52
Aug.-Sept...	6 40	6·41
Sept.-Oct....	6·24	6·25
Oct.-Nov. ...	6·15	6·16
Nov-Dec....	6·13	6·14

Prices taken at 10-5 a.m.

RAILWAY RECEIPTS.

SIND LIGHT RAILWAYS.

The approximate earnings for the week ending 1st Mar, 1913, were Rs. 6,120, making the total earning for the period 1st January 1913, to 1st Mar 1913, Rs. 49,310.

Total for the Corresponding week of previous year ... ...Rs. 4,129
Total for the Corresponding period of previous year ...Rs. 30,003

BOMBAY E. S. & T. CO., LTD.

The monthly statement of earnings for February 1913.

	Earnings for Feb., 1913.	Increase or decrease over same month last year.	
	Rs.	Rs.	per cent.
Electric Traction...	1,94,069	— 278	— 0·14
a Electric Supply ...	73,071	+ 9,004	+ 14·05
Total.....	2,67,140	+ 8,726	+ 3·33

	Total Earnings from January 1913.	Increase over same period last year.	
	Rs.	Rs.	per cent.
Electric Traction...	4,03,911	+ 3,554	+ 0·89
a Electric Supply ...	1,58,412	+ 23,577	+ 17·48
Total.....	5,62,323	+ 27,131	+ 5·06

a Exclusive of Power supplied to Tramways

CALCUTTA SHARE MARKET.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, Mar. 19.

The share market continued steady to-day, without a large business passing. In the jute market a slight advance was registered, Rs. 67·13 being paid. The gunny market remained firm, though shippers seemed to have withdrawn and sellers were inclined to advance rates.

AFFAIRS IN PERSIA.

FAILURE OF A PARSI BANK.

A correspondent of the "Pioneer" writing from Shiraz on Feb. 22, says :—

Persia now stands very much where France did previous to the rise of Napoleon: she wants a dictator, not endless committees who fight and wrangle over petty details. Persian elections represent the other end of the scale to that adorned by the American variety. Here there is no canvassing for votes, tub-thumping, flaming posters, etc. On the appointed date the electors proceed to the house of one of the permanent officials of the place or perhaps to his office and there if approved by a sort of committee as being fit persons to vote, receive papers on which they write the names of the five (the province of Fars sends eleven representatives to the Mejlis of whom five are elected by this city) men they think most suitable. Thus a man is sometimes elected who does not in the least wish for the honour and this actually occurred last time. On asking how people came to know who would make the best representatives if there was no canvassing for votes previously, I was told that those who wished for the honour or who were interested in politics have discussions on the subject in the courtyards of their houses to which the public are allowed access. The men sent last time were mostly men of indpendent means and of learning at the same time apparently they get a a fairly handsome salary. One of my informants put it at about three times that given to M. P's. in England, but this was negatived by another who put it at about the same, which in Persia would mean by comparative standards, over a thousand a year.

M. Stas, a Belgian, recently arrived from Kirman and took over the superintendence of the Provincial Finance Department. Since M. Mornard succeeded to Mr. Schuster as Treasurer-General, he has made a number of similar appointments from the Customs Department over which he used to preside. M. Stas' billet here is by no means an enviable one as, by orders from headquarters it seems, he has to superintend the expenditure of the revenue as well as its collection, and this even to details like the payment of the Persian soldiers. The first time this was done it caused great consternation, I believe, as no notice was given and the ragtail and bobtail who would have been scraped up from the bazar and given an uniform for the occasion could not be gathered in time, especially as the Superintendent refused to be delayed even by a cup of tea. It can easily be imaged what a state of mind the various officials are getting into at this new and dreadful regime. Now there is a new grievance over the stopping of payment of the various pensions and salaries to mullahs etc. These amount in this province to the sum of a hundred thousand tomans (a toman roughly equals Rs. 3) a year, and whilst the central Government are doubtless right in trying to curtail expenses by cutting down payments to a useless crowd of priests and pensioners, who obtained the privilege in days long past from an absolute Shah, it seems both a stupid and cruel policy to do so suddenly and without previous notice, thus leaving a large number of hitherto well-to-do families stranded. Last year they obtained only half the usual sum, but this was on account of the shortage in revenues and no hint was given that it was the first step to a total stoppage. The injured ones have made a "balwa" which, as I have explained before, is the gathering in force at the telegraph office and sending off telegrams every hour or so to Teheran in which phrases like "with our eyes full of tears and our livers full of blood" are of frequent occurrence. Another of M. Monard's recent orders, likewise excellent in intention, seems to be rather hasty in the period in which it is to be put into execution and concerns the re-organization of the Finance Department. All the clerks have been ordered to resign at once and then to apply for an examination with a view to re-appointment, and it affects something like eighty or ninety clerks, all of whom belong to a fairly influential class.

The Financial Department here is I understand, in a very efficient state, thanks to the efforts of one of those rare Persians, who put their country and its welfare before all else. He came here some three or four years ago and re-organised it on modern European lines but at the same time kept on the clerks called "mustafis" who had worked the old system, in which the figures were kept in the Siyak method and which practically no one but themselves could understand. This superintendent resigned last year, finding that he could get absolutely no assistance from the authorities then in power in collecting the revenues, and has since returned to Teheran, where it is to be hoped that he will get some billet worthy of his abilities and disinterestedness. The present move may possibly be the continuation of his policy of getting rid of the mustafis.

The big Parsee banking firm of Jamshidian has recently gone bankrupt and the local representative has had to take sanctuary in the Quwam's stables—the stables of the biggest men in Persian towns being one of the recognized places of sanctuary, and often, as is the case with the Quwam's I believe, are fitted up with comfortable sets of apartments for the purpose above the actual stables in which the refugee from justice or the wrath of the populace can spend a very easy time. Of course the involuntary landlord (though he probably has noticed) does not suffer financially for his enforced, hospitality, that being well understood, and will eventually receive a handsome "rent" before the creditors come to their own. One of the local high priests apparently will act as President of the Bankruptcy Court which will settle up the affairs of the branch here, and will be able to afford a number of luxuries after his labours which he has hitherto had to deny himself.

The firm of Jamshidian is one of the largest in Persia ; it has branches in every town of importance as well as a branch in Bombay. Here it is the biggest native bank, and as the British bank, the Imperial Bank of Persia, does not advance money on land, it has had the lion's share of the mortgaging business. Its bankruptcy is a national disaster though it is one that has been foreseen and expected for long as an inevitable result of the anarchy of the past four years. The reason is the enormous depreciation in the value of landed property : estates which were safely taken in mortgage for half their value are now not worth a quarter and bring in no revenues at all : in fact they are unsaleable except in a few places where the security is sufficient to allow the peasantry on them to cultivate crops beyond their own needs. In a former letter I mentioned that in the Merv Dasht plain, for instance, that the villagers there had abandoned the cultivation of wheat and barley in favour of a very inferior millet because they knew that marauding tribesmen would not think the latter worth looting. The Parsee bankers in Persia in their hope for better times seems to have advanced not only the whole of their own ready money but all that they could borrow from European banks. A Russian bank in Teheran is said to be Jamshidian's largest creditor, and no doubt will manage to get the vast estates round Teheran into their hands in spite of the law that Europeans may not own land in Persia and the Russian Government will be able to make a good deal of capital out of the event in other ways as well.

The only other banking firm of any importance here, generally known as Jehanian's is also said to be on the verge of bankruptcy, and has been unable to allow even modest deposits of a few hundred tomans to withdraw the sums for nearly a year past. When they go, as it seems certain they must soon, there will only be a few very small Mahomedan bankers, or rather brokers, and I presume that the landed interests will suffer even more severely than they already have done. In fact the country seems to be relapsing into that very primitive state of anarchy s well described by Wells in his "The War in the Air" as existing practically, all over the world after the great aerial war when each little village or town formed an independent and isolated communitye doing without what it could not produc, in its immediate vicinity, whilst the country in between these communities was given over to bands of robbers. History repeats itself over and over again and here one has an excellent opportunity of studying at first hand exactly the state of Europe at the downfall of the Roman Empire, or again in England during the bad years of the Revolution before Cromwell took over the Government.

SEAMEN'S REST.

ANNUAL MEETING.

The annual meeting of the Seamen's Rest was held yesterday evening at 6-30 p. m. in the Y. M. C. A. hall, with the Hon. Mr. Claude Hill in the chair. There was a fair attendence of ladies and gentlemen.

The proceedings commenced with the singing of a hymn. After a prayer by the Rev. A. N. Warner, Signor Mori played two violin solos and Miss Sweeny gave a song. Mr. Page, the Hon. Secretary, then read the report for the past year.

Mr. F. J. Clark next addressed a few words on the work of the Rest. He compared its condition at its inception in 1885 with that existing at present. The Seamen's Rest supplied a great need. When they thought of the circumstances in which seamen were placed, they would appreciate the necessity for relieving the distressed among them. Moreover the sailors had not much chance of obtaining spiritual aid and an organisation like the one they had went a great way in helping them in that direction as well. He regretted however, that the balance at the end of the year was less than it had been at the commencement. He hoped that they would help the committee by visiting the Rest and doing whatever lay in the power of each.

Rev. R. M. Gray also addressed the meeting on the necessity for helping the sailors. After this the hymn, "Throw out the life line," was sung and the chairman, the Hon. Mr. Claude Hill spoke as follows :—

CHAIRMAN'S SPEECH.

"Ladies and Gentlemen.—I am afraid that I, like another of your Chairmen on a previous occasion, must plead indulgence in that I have never been to your Seamen's Rest in Frere-road, though I shall now hope with the permission of your Suprintendent, to visit it soon. One of the substantial advantages, in fact, of the compliment which is paid one in the invitation to preside over annual gathering of associations such as this is that one learns so much. Not that I have learnt much yet about you; but from your annual reports and accounts it is abundantly evident that, in a quiet and unobtrusive way, this mission does a very great and good work.

"It is only of recent year that the Puritanism of our sterner ancestors has digested the truth that, so long as human nature remains human and fails to attain divinity, it will look for some sort of relaxation after toil ; and that it is only by providing relaxation of an attractive, as well as innocent, character, that we can expect to effect a permanent amelioration of conditions. Therefore any organization of this kind is to be welcomed. And I suppose there is no calling in greater need of such help as that of the seafaring-man. Cut off for weeks or months at a time from normal human intercourse with society at large, and landed, after long intervals on alien shores where there are neither friends nor acquaintances, the seaman is peculiarly in need of friendly welcome ; and the Seamen's Rest, like the Sailors Home and similar institutions, is doing the finest possible service not only to him but to Society at large in endeavouring to provide for his needs.

THE GERMAN LANGUAGE.

"I gather that a considerable percentage of the constituents of this particular institution are Germans. I cannot endorse what I see one predecessor of mine in the chair said a year or two ago namely that, after he had spent a week or two in German watering places, he had revised his previous estimate of the German language and thought that Mr. Hudson ought to find it easy to learn. I was two years in Germany as a boy and have the very greatest respect for the courage of anyone of maturer age who without the advantage of being in Germany, sets himself to master that curious and difficult language. I was very sorry indeed to learn that Mr. Hudson, who has so gallantly undertaken to do so, has, during the past year, suffered so many visitations. That, in spite of family bereavements and temporary loss of health, he has persevered is, I think, typical of the whole of this movement; and I earnestly hope that future years hold in store for him fewer trials and more encouragements. Incidentally I hope that, in its small way, this Society, through him, may help to dissipate the jealousies and misunderstandings which estrange two great and kindred peoples. There is room in the world for German as well as for British civilization.

As I said, a little while ago, I have little claim to address a Society such as this ; but, in endeavouring to justify my presence here—or at least to excuse it—I have added up the number and duration of my voyages, and find that more than one year of my life has been spent at sea. If you will forget the fact that these voyages have in the luxury incidental to saloon passengers I might claim to have a 1-12th insight into the life of a seaman. And I will confess at once that, even taking the luxuries into account, those 13 months at sea have aroused in me the liveliest sympathy with those who have to earn their livelihood on the deep.

"I earnestly hope that this society may secure increasing support from the public and that future years may find a steady expansion of its sphere of usefulness. In a sence both the Seamens' Rest and its constituents are warring with difficulties moral and material, and there seems to me to be some excuse for thinking that Henry Newbolt's beautiful hymn is not without application to your work.

"'Remember, Lord, the years of faith,
The spirits humbly brave
The strength that died defying death,
The love that stood the slave.
Thou wilt not turn thy face away
From those who work thy will
But send thy strength on hearts that pray
For strength to serve thee still.'"

After a vote of thanks to the chair and a benediction the proceedings terminated.

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THE
Bombay Gazette.

Friday, 21st March, 1913.

THE NEW ANTAGONISM.

An American reviewer states it as his opinion that the difference between the sexes has ceased to be that of attraction, and has become that of hostility. Current fiction, the foundation upon which his idea is based, certainly seems to support this novel theory: the common note is that of discord, clashing temperaments, divided households, incompatibility of every kind—there is scarcely a single successful novel which does not weave its story round one or other of these themes. The so-called political novel enters, of course, into the fray, and the tract-type book increases and multiplies. Every aspect of the feminist question, thinly disguised as fiction, rushes into publicity through this useful channel, so that there seems small chance indeed that this new species of sex-antagonism will be allowed to die down for lack of fuel. In England the Suffrage Campaign keeps alive the spark of hostility. Both the supporters and the opponents of the movement have got into the habit of referring to men and women as if they belonged to two distinct orders of creation, instead of being merely male and female of the same species. The old ideal of identity of interest has been discredited; it is no longer assumed that, in the safety and welfare of each, lies the prosperity of the other. Not in England alone is this curious sign of the times to be seen; all over the world a certain tension of feeling has become noticeable, home-truths are being exchanged, history is being raked for precedents, and an incredible bitterness has entered into public and private discussion of the feminist movement. It is not only on the question of the vote that opinion is divided. In the various countries where women are enfranchised the struggle still continues. In our own land the issue is also a broad one and a thousand intricate problems, political, economic, and sociological, are presented for consideration. A man may object to the idea of a woman becoming a barrister, and, at the same time, he may be convinced that equal divorce should be granted as a measure of common justice. A woman may consider that no useful purpose will be served by the granting of the vote to her sex, while at the same she may think it a reflection upon male management that, in a rich country like England women's work can be bought at the rate of three farthings an hour. The question is indeed many-sided. Individual circumstances and experiences do more to decide each person's opinion, than does mere abstract argument backed by statistics, but all the agitators are consciously or unconsciously working towards the same end, towards separation and absolute individuality of aims, interests, and ambitions.

This deplorable state of affairs is viewed with intense satisfaction by the extremists of the Feminist faction. They seem to think that open warfare is likely to be productive of the best results, and that economic dependence upon a man is the least dignified position that any woman can occupy. Marriage, which they look upon as an unfortunate divergation from the proper business of life they would wish to have arranged upon the guarded conditions of an armistice. Concessions to romance and to sentimental weakness are grudgingly made, and man appears to them more in the light of a dangerous and ungenerous competitor, than as a possible friend or lover. In answer to this determined onslaught the opposition have assumed an attitude of uncompromising firmness. They refuse to relinquish the least of their immemorial privileges or to yield an inch of the coveted ground. When the warfare was one of words alone they proved themselves to be doughty combatants now that physical force is used they retaliate in kind. The acts of actual violence, to which both sides are now resorting, are but a minor development of the campaign. The broken shop-windows, the handfuls of hair wrenched from a suffragette's scalp, the destruction of public property the smash-up of a suffrage lecture-hall by irate undergraduates, these are only the outward evidence of the growing ill-feeling; they are the natural outcome of the violent verbal war by which they were preceded.

The outlook is a dismal one; for, neither party seems inclined to make the slightest concession. The situation grows daily more strained, and acrimonious discussion is evoked by every fresh move on the part of either faction. What will be the end of it all, who will be the first to recognize that, in alliance, and not in conflict, lies the solution of all the sociological problems which sex-jealousy has called into being? The outer world, the onlookers, and non-combatants, will hail with delight the advent of peace. How glad we shall be when the various aspects of the feminist question cease to confront us in the newspapers and magazines. When men grow weary of quoting St. Paul, and women of preaching Ibsen, when crude sarcasm and pointed personalities cease to be exchanged, when, in fact, the odd, unnatural conflict comes to an end, what asigh of relief will ascend. In the meantime, we cannot but hope that there will soon come a lull in the iconoclastic fury of the feminists. So many idols have been shattered, so many shrines laid waste. We should like to think that a few altars will still remain untouched, and that in dear and foolish delusion women will still come sometimes to offer their gentle homage to the idols, unworthy perhaps, which they have so long revered.

THE NURSES' UNIFORM. The passing of the recent Act to suppress the White Slave Traffic, and all the public agitation which accompanied it, have produced a result, which is as thoroughly regrettable as it is understandable. It will be remembered that on the discovery that a number of women engaged in this traffic had worn nurses' uniform in order the more readily to gain the confidence of their victims, warnings were issued widely throughout Great Britain that girls, who were unaccompanied, should refrain from entering into conversation with persons in nurses' uniform. It is not unnatural, therefore, that since its so shameful misuse has been so noised abroad the nurses' uniform has begun to be regarded with suspicion and has bad consequences for wearers, in some instances amounting to violence. Thus, while formerly the nurses' uniform was held in high honour and its wearers were proud to be seen in it in the streets, now-a-days nurses in London, and in other large towns, find it unwise to wear uniform except when actually on duty. A pressman, who recently made inquiries, found that the complaint of the present condition of things was everywhere genuine among the nurses. The Royal British Nurses' Association, which has on its roll over 3,000 registered nurses, has also experienced difficulty in this matter. Each of the nurses attached to this association has been trained for three years in the hospitals, and yet when they pass along the streets they are often made to feel the subjects of irksome and distressing suspicions. The assistant secretary spoke of one particular instance in the East End wherean accredited nurse had been greatly distressed because even the children ran away from her. The reason for this incident was that, in one of the council schools, the teachers had warned the senior girls against the attentions of persons in the uniforms of nurses. It is suggested that the only way to remedy the evil is by compulsory registration of genuine nurses, so that none who are not so registered will be permitted to wear the uniform.

ARMY ESTIMATES. However optimistic the Secretary of State for War may have been in his speech in introducing the Army Estimates, he was unable to deny that the Territorials, intended to be our Home Defence in time of emergency, are sixteen per cent. below their normal strength, 105,000 having left on the termination of their engagements. Considering Britain need not fear an overwhelming invasion or a blow at the heart, he did not feel it necessary to say "unless the gap is filled, you are in imminent danger," and, he added, the deficiency is not sufficient in any way to justify a compulsory scheme. At the same time, the Government is evidently not so comforable in its mind as Colonel Seely would have us suppose; for, he recognises there have been "many things and new factors since the question of invasion was last considered." A Committee appointed by the Committee of Imperial Defence, is to reconsider the whole matter and, to assist them, the Government has asked "the man who of all has made the subject his own; namely, Mr. Balfour, to join the Committee." This does not look as though the Cabinet regarded the situation with the equanimity which Colonel Seely professes. The new Committee, we imagine, will find that, in the words of Lord Roberts, from one cause or another, England, by neglecting her armaments, has drifted into a position which it is impossible to describe otherwise than as a position of danger. And, if this position is to be improved, compulsory service, or something very closely approaching it, will be found necessary.

PUNJAB TRIBES. Concerning the miscellaneous tribes in the Punjab, the new census report tells us that a few of them, such as Mughals, Arabs, and Turks, still preserve names of a foreign origin. The first of these number ninety-eight thousand, and may be regarded as, in the main, descended from the Mughal armies which invaded India. They are somewhat widely distributed, but are most numerous in the Rawalpindi and Jhelum districts, which lie on the track followed by the Mughal armies. Banjaras and Labanas are travelling traders of the sub-montane tracts, while the Bahrupias and Bhands are hereditary actors. The vagrant population includes large elements like the religious mendicants, which form no part of vagrant or gipsy tribes. But the latter are not always criminal, nor, on the other hand, are the criminal tribes always vagrant. Three vagrant tribes are all nawvies and non-criminal. The essentially criminal tribes are the Bawarias, Harnis and Sansis, Minas, Baloches, Mahtams, and Bhats, all of them under the Criminal Tribes Act. The gipsy tribes are the Nats, Bazigars, Pernas, Kanjars and Hesis, all wandering minstrels, acrobats, and immoral.

THE P. and O. Company's s. s. "Salsette" with the homeward Mails of the 15th inst. arrived at Aden at 11-30 a.m. on Wednesday the 19th inst.

THE P. and O. Company's s. s. "Malwa" with the outward Mails of the 14th inst. passed Suez at 3 a.m. on Thursday the 20th inst.

IT is notified that Government will assemble at Mahableshwar on Monday, the 14th of April.

THE *Pioneer* understands that the shipment of six hundred thousand sovereigns from Bombay to England by last week's mail consisted merely of light weight coins received in Government Treasuries which were being returned to England.

Arrangements have been fast matured for the introduction of electric-lighting power in the three cities of Lucknow, Allahabad and Bareilly. Tenders for the works will be invited forthwith.

The Sikh Sabha, Rawalpindi, held a special meeting on the 19th inst and passed resolutions mourning the death of Mr. Macauliffe, translator of Sikh Scriptures, Guru Granth Sahib. The Khalsa School, Rawalpindi, was closed for the day, in memory of the deceased.

THE following appointments by Government of members of the Permanent Committee of the Bombay Presidency Charitable Relief Fund are announced: —The Hon. Sir Chinubhai Madhavlal, Bart., C.I.E., the Hon. Mr. Fazulbhoy Currimbhoy, Mr. Narottam Morarji Gokuldas, Mr. Lakhamsey Nappoo, and Mr. Purshotamdas Thakurdas.

THE Cottage Hospital, Srinagar, Kashmir, for Europeans, which is kept up entirely by voluntary subscriptions and is the only hospital for Europeans in Srinagar, is very much in need of funds to meet the expense incurred in enlarging the hospital so as to provide suitable quarters for nurses and more rooms for patients. This institution, which is run like a nursing home, and is very comfortable, is a great boon to European visitors falling ill in Kashmir and much appreciated by them; with the additions now under construction, nine rooms will be available for patients and quarters for the nursing staff, as well as a small building for infectious cases.

WOMEN'S INTERESTS.

(FROM OUR LADY CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, Feb. 28.

THEIR MAJESTIES.

The King has begun a long series of engagements among his people. From now throughout the summer months until Goodwood race-week, at the beginning of August, His Majesty (generally accompanied by the Queen and sometimes by Princess Mary) will have repeated opportunities of seeing his subjects at work and at play. His Majesty visited the Shire Horse Show at Islington in the afternoon, and in the evening attended the Royal Amateur Orchestral Society's smoking concert at Queen's Hall after a dinner to friends at Buckingham Palace. On the 28th he gives the first of his parliamentary dinners at the palace, and on 1st March he will be present at the football match between the Navy and the Army at Queen's Club. The King and Queen have issued invitations to a private dance at the palace March 3rd, Monday night. The Court will pass Easter at Windsor, leaving Buckingham Palace about March 17 for a fortnight. The first of the great provincial tours which are to be so important a feature of the season will begin on April 21 with a visit to Lord and Lady Crewe, during which his Majesty will go over the wonderful locomotive works at Crewe and visit the pottery industries and factories of the Five Towns. The King will be at Bristol on July 4 for the Royal Agricultural Society's Show, and then will follow the tour of Lancashire, including visit to Blackpool. Already His Majesty has been among the industries and the toilers of Yorkshire and South Wales, and when to this experience is added that of his tours in Lancashirte and in Staffordshire it cannot be doubted that his insight into the lives of his people will be deeper than that of any previous British monarch, his sympathies immensurably wider, and his knowledge of their difficulties and trials incomparably more intimate. The King's particular delight in the Shire Horse witnessed in a charming incident at the show, is a fine example of the continuity of English history. His Majesty's interest is not less practical than was Edward III.'s in the fourteenth century, when the export of mares was forbidden by Royal Ordinance.

Tery special attention is to be paid to the show at the Prince of Wales's new farm in the Duchy. The King himself had six entries at yesterday's show, and that he won no prizes was due only to to the quite exceptional merit of the entries. There are several potential winners on the royal farms.

THE COURT.

The Court Their Majesties held was the last State function of the early part of the year; for, the next two will not take place until May. The Royal circle was a larger one than last time, for besides Princess Henry of Battenberg and her sons Prince Alexander and Prince Leopold, Prince and Princess Louis of of Battenberg with their daughter Princess Louise and Prince and princess Alexander of Teck, were present. The Duchess, of Albany was an absentee, but I do not know whether she is away, or if her absence was on account of the accident that befell her only son that day on the bobsleigh course at Oberhof, where his "bob" swerved from the course rae and crashed into a tree, upsetting the Duke of Saxe-Coburg and Gotha, who was cheering and breking his leg. His Royal Highness was accompanied by Prince Albert of Schleswig-Holstein and his Aide-de-Camp Herr von Weltheim and another friend, all of whom escaped with scratches, bruises, and a severe shaking. Again a great many brocaded dresses of gold and silver tissue, or with designs of flowers or conventional patterns in gold and silver upon colours more or less vivid, seemed to be very popular. The Queen's robs was of English-made brocade in a tone of pale Nattierblue, worked with a design of gold and silver wreaths. The train, which was of gold and silver Indian embroidery, was carried and spread by Her Majesty's pages Mr. Anthony Lowther and Mr. Edward Reid. The former is the sixteen-year-old only son of Mr. Lancelot Lowther, Lord Lonsdale's brother and heir) and the latter is the elder son of Sir James Reid, and both these pages were godsons of the late King Edward. The jewels the Queen had on included a tiara of diamonds with pearl points, and she wore diamond and pearls about her neck, and the Order of the Garter.

MARRIAGE OF LADY EDWINA ROBERTS.

The most picturesque incident in the wedding of Lady Edwina Roberts, younger daughter of Lord Roberts, with Major Henry Lewin, of the Royal Artillery, at Ascot, Berksnire, yesterday was the military honour accorded the bride and bride-groom. They were driven from the church in a carriage drawn by six horses ridden by subaltern of Major Lewin's battery as postillions and preceded by a captain as outridder The officers were in full uniform except that, in deference to the wish of Lord Roberts, they wore field caps instead of helmets. The bride was loudly cheered as she drove away, but the demonstration in honour of Lord and Lady Roberts was even more pronounced. A guard of honour was provided by the bridegroom's regiment and the Ascot Boy Scouts, drawn up on either side of of the church porch formed an archway with their staves. Beneath this the bride and bridegroom passed to their carriage drawn team of six horses. The wedding was witnessed by a distinguished congregation Lady Edwina, who was given away by her father, wore a gown of white and gold brocade with a wreath of orange blossom and myrtle, and a veil of Brussels lace and a pearl necklace. She carried a lovely bouquet of lilies of the valley presented to her by Pilgrims' Club of England and the United States. She was attended by three little pages and two small bridesmaids. Miss Diana Furse, daughter of Colonel and Mrs. Furse, and Lady Katherine Beresford, daughter of Lady Waterford, wore pretty gowns of apricot charmeuse with gold lace caps and carried bouquets of scarlet anemones. The pages, Peter Dawnay, son of Major Hugh and Lady Susan Dawnay, Hugo Anderson, and Anthony Brocklebank, nephew of the bridegroom, were dressed in white sailor suits. The service was fully choral and the church was beautifully decorated. At the conclusion of the ceremony, many people, who had been unable to witness the wedding owing to the smallness of the church, took away flowers as souvenirs. Lady Roberts held a reception at Englemere, and, later in the day, Major and Lady Edwina Lewin drove off in the carriage that had brought them from the church to an appointed place, where a motor-car was in waiting to convey them on the first stage of the honeymoon. They will go ultimately to Biskra, Algeria.

THE QUESTIONING CHILD.

The problem of replying to children's questions is of all-round interest to nearly every one. Who is not brought up against it at some time or other? Intelligent children hardly out of babyhood begin it with their constant ways and wherefores on every subject that comes before them, and it is amazing how soon they are able to confound the wise by propounding questions that are and ever will be unanswerrable. Older people cannot escape a deep responsibility. How should the questions or being impatient of them is positively criminal. The dawn of mind is a lovely thing to watch. The utter freshness and capacity of belief that characterise the minds of very young children may well inspire us with dread lest in our carelessness or ignorance we should not heed them rightly or fail to deal with them for the best. Of course, there are many questions that must be answered by saying, plainly: You cannot understand that till you are older." Such questions as those that relate to the origin of life, and "Who made the devil?" for instance. It is never a satisfactory plan to run away from difficulties by saying, "Don't be troubles to me," or "Don't ask silly questions." It is wiser to give a pleasant turn by answering vagely, yet still conveying a right impression. Those who know the lovely lines that begin "Where do you come from, baby dear?" will understand what we mean. Part of the verses run thus—

"'Where did you get your eyes of blue?'
'Out of the sky as I came through.'"

And so on. It is alway best to answer children sympathetically. They are more sensitive than many of us guess. The craving of an intelligent child for knowledge is natural, and it is a good sign, not a bad one. If daddy and mummy turn a deaf or careless ear, we may be sure their children will find others to ask questions of those who are probably more ignorant and less careful and conscientious than themselves.

WHERE WIVES "MUST NOT CONTRADICT."

Miss Edith Sellers, writing in this month's "Cornhill Magazine," has many curious things to tell of the Balkans, which she knows well, but nothing more curious than this of women in Montene, gro:—A Montenegrin woman not a disadvantage in talking to her husband; for, no matter what wild statements he may make, she is bound by law not to contradict him. Her solemn renunciation, so far as he is concerned, of her innate right to contradict is an integral part of the Montenegrin marriage ceremony. Every bride, before she can become a wife, must stand before the altar, swear that, let her bridegroom say what he will, she will never, when he is her husband, gainsay him. This is, perhaps, why a Montenegrin marriage is such a very doleful ceremony. I was at one at Cettinje at which the bride sobbed aloud, the whole time, as if every friend she had ever had was just dead, and her heart was broken.

MR. WOODROW WILSON'S FUNNY STORY.

Mr. Woodrow Wilson, the newly-elected American President, at a recent banquet, said of the multi millionaire:—"After all, most of his wealth is superfluous. When I think of a multi-millionaire's millions, I am reminded of a story about Gobss Golde. "I have four English men-servants,' said Gobss Golde on the terrace of his marble cottage at Newport—'four English men-servants, whose sole duty is to look after my sea-bathing.' He cleared his throat pompously and continued. 'The first had charge of my bathing-suits, the second takes care of the bath-house and the showers, and the third in a small boat acts a kind of lifeguard to me.' 'But the fourth—what does the fourth do?' a listener asked. 'Oh, he takes my bath. Sea-bathing always has a depressing effect on my heart.'"

LOST BALL.

Tommy went home one day with a nice new golf-ball.

"Look at the lost ball I found on the links, father," he said.

"But you are sure, Tommy," said Mr. Twaddles, "that it was a lost ball really?"

"Oh, yes," said the boy. "I saw the man and his caddy looking for it."

BENGAL RIVER PIRATES.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, Mar. 20.

Reports of two more serious dacoities have reached Calcutta

In the first case the dacoits raided the house of a rich landowner of Diamond Harbour on Monday last, and carried away everything valuable found in the house.

In the second case a number of pirates attacked a boat at Bishkali in Barisal; and, after throwing overboard the trader and his men, looted the cargo worth five hundred rupees.

The Bombay Gazette

LITERARY SUPPLEMENT.

BOMBAY—FRIDAY, MARCH 21, 1913.

OUR SERIAL STORY.

'THE WHEEL FORTUNE'

BY

LOUIS TRACY.

CHAPTER X.—Continued.

Mr. Fenshawe bent towards them.

"Do not forget," he said, in a low voice, "that Mrs. Haxton may not have heard earlier of von Kerber's arrest. I am inclined to think that he has managed to communicate with her in some manner. A curious letter I received to-day may throw light on the problem. I was reading it when that hotel man burst in on me with the news of your escapade, Irene. To tell the truth, I have not given much thought to it since."

Royson was convinced that Mrs. Haxton, finding the game was up, had flown. But Tagg's version of the lady's sudden departure did not lend colour to this view. He stated that a shore boat came alongside a few minutes before nine o'clock, and an Arab, who was its sole passenger, stood up, and said clearly—

"Me Abdullah. See Madame Haxton."

That, seemingly, was the full extent of the man's English. He repeated the sentence until Tagg sent Miss Fenshawe's maid to tell Mrs. Haxton that an Arab named Abdullah was asking for her.

"She kem at once," said Tagg, "an' they began to parleyvoo as quick as you like——"

"They spoke French?" broke in Irene, with a sidelong glance at Dick. The far-fetched notion which gripped him instantly had also occured to the girl.

"Yes, miss. You can allus tell French by the mongin' an' bongin an' tongin that gees on."

At another time Irene would have hailed Tagg's subtle humour with glee, but there was an element of deadly earnest in the history of the past few hours that kept her strictly to the issue.

"This Arab——" she said, "was he a tall, good-looking man, with a striped hood to his burnous, his outer cloak, you know?"

"That's him," agreed Tagg. "More like a fellow you'd see at Tangier than in these parts. You know the sort of chap, I mean, cap'n?"

"I do," said Stump "Regular stage Arabs, they are. Sort of Frenchified, with clipped wiskers."

"But please tell me what happened," cried Irene breathlessly.

"Well, miss, there ain't much to tell. They had a serious confab for five minutes, an' then she tells me she's goin' ashore. 'Wot time will ye back, ma'm, an' I'll send a boat,' sez I. 'I dunno,' sez she, 'I may be late, so I shall return in a native boat.' She axed your maid, miss, to bring a wrap from her cabin, an' she was gone without another word."

"Then that settles it," interposed Mr. Fenshawe drily. "Mrs. Haxton is a lady who knows her own mind. She is fully qualified to take care of herself. Off you go to bed, Irene. Sufficient for the day is the excitement thereof. And, according to present indications, we shall be kept busy to-morrow. Good-night, Mr. Royson. I shall be better able to thank you in the morning."

Irene, too, held out a hand to Dick.

"I'm making up all sort of nice compliments to offer you," she said pleasantly. "You need not protest. I was gagged for the best part of an hour when I very specially wanted to talk, so I have a whole lot of things to say after breakfast."

Dick read the meaning of the glance she flashed at him. Oddly enough, it expressed his own thought. They must endeavour to find out how Mrs. Haxton came to be such a close acquaintance of El Jaridiah's. Not only had he risked his life when he fancied she was in danger, but she, on her part, was willing to return with him to Massowah under cover of the night—to Massowah, whence she had fled in terror not many hours earlier.

CHAPTER XI.

A WOMAN INTERVENES.

When Mrs. Haxton descended the yacht's gangway, and seated herself in the boat which had brought Abdullah from the shore, she threw a main with fate. But she was acting with her eyes open, whereas poor mortality is oft called on to take that dangerous hazard blindfold. During several haggard hours she had weighed her prospects in the scale of judgment, and the balance was woefully unfavourable. Wealth she had none; and she saw position slipping away, also. As sure as the sun would rise next day, so sure was it, as matters stood then, that exposure and humiliation must arrive. To this hard, level-headed, shrewd woman there was no blinking the outcome of an official inquiry. Alfieri was in Massowah, Alfieri, the man she had wronged, as Delilah wronged Samson. If he were arrested, owing to Irene's abduction, he would demand to be confronted with von Kerber, would ask that she, too, should be arraigned with the Austrian, and put forward such an indisputable plea that, whatever the outcome for the Italian, her English friends must recoil from her with indignation. And there was worse in store. Mr. Fenshawe's generosity might provide the means of returning to Europe, but she would go back discredited, a mere adventuress, while the publicity attached to the yacht's errand could hardly fail to bring her name into fatal notoriety. In a word, social ruin stared her in the face, and the prospect was so unpleasing that her despairing glance turned more than once towards a dressing-case containing drugs whose labels spelt oblivion.

Then came the Arab, with news of Irene's return, and, like any desperate gamester, who ventures the last shreds of a wasted capital on some almost impossible chance, she determined to fight Alfieri to the end.

It was not a thing to be done in cold blood. Unarmed men have saved their lives by boldly attacking lions, but that is no argument in favour of an unarmed man going out of his way to search for the King of Beasts. And the measure of Alfieri's hate was supplied by his daring attempt to capture her. She shuddered to think of the result had he been successful, yet she nerved herself now to outmanœuvre him. Of course, there were some slight elements in her favour. The blunder which had placed her enemy at loggerheads with the authorities gave her a momentary advantage. The men's lust for vengeance might, indeed, sweep aside her attack, but she must risk that. Had fate been kinder, Mrs. Haxton was cast in the mould that produces notable women. She knew when to unite boldness with calculation; she would always elect to die fighting rather than cower without a blow; and she would never believe a cause lost while there was a man to be wheedled.

The Somali crew ferried her swiftly towards the landing-stage, and she bade Abdullah render a full account of the rescue.

"You speak of a boat," she commented, with a puzzled air. "Did you see the occupants?"

"No, madam. We heard some shouting by Italians. That is all."

"A boat!" she said, deep in thought "That seems to suggest that I was to be brought back to the town. The hired carriage and the long drive into the country were intended to throw dust in the eyes of those who might endeavour to find me."

"Or to a ship," suggested Abdullah. "Had they a dhow in readness? Perhaps, by this time, they may have slipped away to see under cover of the darkness."

Mrs. Haxton laughed, but her mirth had not its wonted musical cadence.

"No," she said, "that is no likely. *Grand Dieu*, if only it were! Now, listen, and do exactly as I bid you. Somewhere in Massowah, probably in one of the small restaurants, you will find a man named Giuseppe Alfieri. You must enquire at every cafe and boarding house in the main street—there are not many. You cannot mistake him. You met him once at Assouan, and you may recall his appearance—he is tall and thin, with a lean, sallow face, clean shaven. He has long, black hair, and his eyes are large, and deeply set. When you find him you will say that I wish to see him. He will be surprised, and talk big, but he will surely question you. Make no secret of the fact that you are in my confidence. Tell him I offer a truce, that I am in a position to make terms. He may bluster and boast, perhaps, that I am on my knees. Well, admit it, and remind him that, where I fail he, at least, has no chance of success. Do you understand? It is a question as between money and revenge. Alfieri is something of a fool. If the bait be tempting enough, he will swallow it, and not for the first time."

Abdullah nodded with complete comprehension of her underthought. The Italian had been tricked once. It might be possible to trick him again.

"If he agrees, madam, when is he to meet you?"

"To-morrow morning, at eleven o'clock, at the hotel."

"But this other affair has set the bazaar in an uproar. One cannot carry off young English ladies so easily. Monsieur Alfieri may be a prisoner."

"No such luck," said Mrs. Haxton bitterly.

"You are not acquainted with the twists and turns of events, Abdullah. That which was simple at Assouan has become complex here. Alfieri has inflamed the mind of some high official at Rome, or he could never have persuaded the governor to go to such lengths as to arrest Fenshawe Effendi, not to speak of Monsieur le Baron. No, this pig of a governor has a minister behind him. He may threaten, but Alfieri is safe."

"Nevertheless, he may be hidden."

"That will suit me equally well. Zut! Abdullah, you are not so quick as usual to-night."

"Pardon, madam, you have told me what I am to do, but you have said no word as to yourself, yet behold, we shall be on shore in a few minutes."

"I? I am going to the fort. I have one card to play with His Excellency. Pray to your Prophet, Abdullah, that it may succeed."

The Arab bowed silently. It might be that he stood to win, no matter who lost, in this war of intrigue.

"Do I see you again to night, madam?" he asked, as the boat drew alongside the jetty.

"I think not. Come with me until I obtain an alabeeyah! Then to your search, and report to me early to-morrow."

They soon found an alabeeyah, one of the small open carriages made popular in Egypt by the French, and Mrs. Haxton was driven towards the Fort. The Arab began his quest for Giuseppe Alfieri, but found him not, for the most convincing reason that Alfieri was then seated in the governor's library, smoking the governor's cigarettes, and drinking the governor's best Capri.

His Excellency had just returned from the hotel. He, too, had deferred to the morning a tactful explanation that pressure of business had prevented the despatch of Mr. Fenshawe's cablegrams that night. But tact was not his most obvious gift. Though he hoped to mollify the irate yacht-owner with soft words, he did not spare Alfieri now.

"The madness of it," he cried. "You say it was a mistake. That is the plea of a stupid child. The affair would have been just as awkward if you had carried off the Signora Haxton. She is a British subject. In two days the newspapers of Europe would magnify the incident into an international dispute, and, with Abyssinia always ready to fan the flame——"

"Believe me, Excellency, the signora herself would have written that she had gone away of her own free-will," broke in the other.

"I doubt it very much. Her friends could not fail to think that she was writing under compulsion. I tell you, idiot that you are, you have prejudiced your own case, made difficulties where they did not exist. If your sworn statements are true——"

"They are true, true as death," vociferated Alfieri.

"*Ebbene!* Why, then, strengthen your enemies by giving them just cause for complaint?"

"If only you knew what I have suffered through that woman, Excellency!" came the angry cry.

"Oh, blame the woman of course," said the governor, with the fine scorn of a man who has married a meek wife. "I lose patience with these transports. If a woman preferred another to me, I would dance at her wedding."

"You would not dance if she had used all the arts of treachery to rob you of your fortune."

"I flatter myself I would resist the tricks of any siren who was merely anxious to delude me. But this is beside the question. These English suspect you of planning the outrage. Frankly, I cannot see my way to meet the inquiry which must be made, sooner or later. Perhaps the old man, Fenshawe, may consent to tone down his messages to-morrow. If he refuses and sails to Aden, the very cables will fuse under a storm of remonstrance from Rome. I may be recalled. That pig, Festiano, will be appointed in my place. The more I consider your imbecility, the less am I inclined to put faith in anything you have said. How do I know that your Greek was not an addleheaded ass like yourself? *Corpo di Dio!* His treasure of Saba may be a piece of moonmadness akin to this tragic-comic plot of yours."

"I would have bent her to my will. I could make her go to this Austrian dog and tell him begone. I could force her to confess to the Englishman that she had deceived him."

"*Saetta!* I am out of temper with you," growled the governor, lighting a cigarette and smoking furiously.

He was fond of plain-speaking, this temporary ruler of Erythrea. The sudden death of a governor appointed from Rome had given him his chance. He might be superseded at any moment by some carpet-bagger with political influence, and it was against the grain that the private feuds of people, whose quarrels did not interest him in the least, should be able to wreck his career. Alfieri came to him with good credentials. If the man's story were borne out by facts, not only would Italy receive a handsome sum from a colony which had hitherto been a drain on her resources, but he, Marchetti, would reap some share of his credit, not to mention the bonus promised for his assistance. His instructions from headquarters were clear. He had acted within his rights in arresting von Kerber and detaining Mr. Fenshawe until the latter gave an undertaking not to land on Italian territory without permission. That he had decided to release the Englishman unconditionally was a further tribute to his good judgment. Having caged the hawk, there was no harm in freeing the pigeon. But Alfieri's passionate and ill-advised attempt to abduct Mrs. Haxton had changed the whole aspect of affairs. No wonder the stout and pompous little man fumed and fretted in vain endeavour to climb out of this unexpected pit.

Alfieri looked at his restless companion in moody silence. In aspect he was the exact opposite to the podgy governor. Slender and loosely built, he had the large, sunken eyes of a dreamer, the narrow forehead of the self-opinionated, the delicate nostrils and mobile mouth of the neurotic temperament. It was easy to see that such a man would brood over an injury, real or imagined, till he had lashed himself into a tempest of wrath. His emotions could know no mean. From sullen despair, he could rebound to the most extravagant optimism. That very day he had rushed away from the painstaking details of a semi-scientific expedition in order to gratify a Sicilian impulse which called for the ruthless settlement of an old score. Even now the sense of failure rankled deeper than the contemptuous anger of his fellow-countrymen; but the practical-minded governor had no intent to leave matters where they stood.

"It seems to me," he said, turning suddenly on Alfieri, after gazing out across the harbour and watching the twinkling lights on the *Aphrodite*. "it seems to me that the best thing we can do now is to arrange a compromise. It is not too late. We must board the Englishman's yacht early in the morning——"

He was interrupted by a knock at the door. A servant entered. There was a lady to see His Excellency. By Bacchus, a lady at that hour, nearly ten o'clock! Who was she, and what did she want? He could not be bothered——

Then he read the name on the card brought by the man, and whistled softly, lest perchance this latest phase of an electrical situation should demand words not in the repertory of excellencies.

"Wait outside for one moment," he said. Alfieri, alive to Signor Marchetti's suppressed excitement, wondered who the visitor could be. The governor examined the card again. He gave his companion a rather dreary smile.

"You are but a tinfoil conspirator, after all my friend" said he, "here is a woman who despises you."

Alfieri sprang to his feet with an oath.

"She has not dared!" he cried.

"Calm yourself, I pray you. The Signora Haxton has come to pay a visit—that is all.

The hour is late, but, from what you have told me, she is not likely to be troubled by a consideration of that kind. Now, signor Alfieri, I am going to receive her. Do not forget that I am the chief magistrate of Massowalr. It is probable that, through her instrumentality, I may be able to extricate both myself and you from the predicament into which your folly has plunged us. And I warn you that any display of temper will be fatal. Let us go slowly, and we may go far."

Alfieri, all a-quiver with uncontrollable emotion, fixed his glowing eyes on the door when the servant returned with Mrs. Haxton. She entered, with the graceful ease of one accustomed to meet greater dignitaries than the head of a small Italian colony. Signor Marchetti advanced a few paces. Where a lady was concerned he could be courteous, enough, his abruptness being a specially cultivated mannerism intended to impress natives with a sense of his importance. But, beneath the skin of office, he was Italian to the core, and he promised himself a fine scenic effect when the Englishwoman's glance fell on the other occupant of the room.

But Mrs. Haxton had nerved herself to play for a high stake. Though she shrank back a little and caught her breath when she saw Alfieri, there was a restraint in her attitude which might have surprised a more astute person than Governor Marchetti. Her eyes contracted somewhat, her lips tightened, a hand clutched at the folds of a cloak thrown loosely over her shoulders. Marchetti paid heed to these things, and interpreted them as evidences of timidity. A man accustomed to wield a rapier rather than a cudgel would not have made that initial error. Alfieri's presence changed the whole situation, and Mrs. Haxton, in whom the stage had lost a great actress, instantly bent her wits to deal with the new set of circumstances thus created.

"You speak Italian, signora? Ah, capitally! Pray be seated," said the governor, affably. "As you have honoured me with a call at this unusual hour, I take it that your business is urgent. Do you wish to confer with me in private? If so, Signor Alfieri, who is not unknown to you, I believe, will leave us for a few minutes. Otherwise, you can talk quite frankly in his presence."

That was the governor's method of putting his two visitors at their ease. The lady would assume he knew everything. The man would take his cue from a friendly opening. What could be better?

"I am glad that Signor Alfieri is here, Your Excellencey, though I must admit that I did not expect to see him," said Mrs. Haxton, taking the proffered chair. "My busines concerns him, to a certain extent. By all means, let him remain."

Her voice was under control. She spoke Italian fluently, and her smooth, clear accent seemed to stir strange memories in Alfieri's soul. But thinking to annoy her, he forced a spiteful grin to his thin lids.

"Allowing for the lapse of years, Rita," he said, "and bearing in mind your natural distress at to-day's occurrences, you are looking remarkably well."

She flashed one quick glance at him, then smiled sweetly at Marchetti.

"My distress ended when the Signorina Fenshawe was brought back to her friends. Of course, it was a dreadful thing that she should be carried off in such a way. Were it not for the skill and resource displayed by one of the *Aphrodite's* officers, there is no knowing what the consequences might have been."

"You have seen the signorina at the hotel?" put in the governor.

"No. I came straight from the yacht, I thought it advisable."

"But the affair has been misrepresented. It is a mere bagatelle. There exists, shall we say, a certain disagreement between you and Signor Alfieri. There was an unhappy mistake, which I would have rectified without any help from the yacht. You see, rumour is apt to exaggerate."

"I think you are taking a very reasonable and proper view, Your Excellency. It will be best for all parties if we try to regard the incident in that light."

Marchetti was vaguely conscious of a too complete agreement in the lady's tone. But he seized the apparent advantage.

"Then that is settled," he said cheerfully. "I have already apologized to Signor Fenshawe. To-morrow a more ample explanation and expression of regret should remove any cause of friction."

"I have reason to think ther will be no difficulty in arriving at an amicable settlement provided you fall in with the suggestion I am here to make."

"And that is?"

"That you release the Baron von Kerber to-night."

(To be continued.)

WHY HE CHANGED HIS MIND.

Customer—"What has become of that fine large tortoiseshell cat you used to have, waiter?"

Waiter—"We've lost him, sir. Poor Old Chap, he died last week very sudden."

Customer—"You can bring me a steak, waiter, instead of jugged hare!"

TRAPPED.

"John, do you practice regularly on the piano while I am away at business?"

"Yes, father," replied the boy.

"Every day?"

"Yes, father."

"How long did you practice to-day?"

"Three Hours."

"And how long yesterday?"

"Two and a half hours."

"Well, I'm glad to hear than you're so regular."

"Yes, father."

"And the next time you practice be sure and unlock the piano. Here is the key. I locked the instrument last week, and I have been carrying the key ever since."

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THE

Homes of Robert Burns

BY

H. MAKINSON

(Author of "The Cronies of Burns," "Burns, His Character, and Influence," etc.).

IV.

MOSSGIEL.

Centred in the Burns country, and belted by woods and streams, and mossy banks and breezy braes, stands Mossgiel, the best known of the dwelling places of Scotland's bard in his later years.

To the north lies the region of the Cessnock Water and the Loudon Woods. There too, is the old Manse of Dr. Lawrie, the parish minister, whose letter to Dr. Blacklock, in Edinbrough, had such a momentous bearing of the poet's fortunes. Barskimming, and far famed Ballochmyle, stretch to the east and south while a few minutes' walk brings us to Mauchline—the scene of memories grave and gay. The farmahouse itself, with its southern outlook, commands the prospect of the Ayr Valley; and the Cumnock Hills beyond, preside over the region "Where Lugur flows mang moors and mosses many o'" Towards the west is the trail of the poet's journeyland from his youth upwards—localities all deeply graven on his memory, and plentifully strewed with the sun-kissed hills of many a joyous hour, and with the mirky dales of "misfortunes great and sma'—"

A CONFESSION OF FAITH.

As numberless individuals are ignorant of their particular forte, in the business of life, the district in which Mossgiel was situated, was equally oblivious to its best asset; for a stylish building is now in evidence, and the "auld clay biggin" is gone. The old, of course, may, to some extent, be incorporated with the new, but, though the original farmhouse was sometimes filled "wi'host provokin' smeek,'" nothing can make up for that place where Coila discovered the bard and bound the holly round his head. The farm is, therefore largely robbed of its interest, and the countryside of valuable popularity. The old habitation of the Burns' family, as does the present structure, rested on an upland ridge, about a field's-breadth off the parish road from Tarbolton to Maushline. It was roofed with thatch and commodious withal, for besides the kitchen and the "spence," there were three attics above. The centre apartment of these upper rooms, was especially allocated to the bard and Gilbert Burns, and here, while her brother was out following the plough, "in glory and in joy upon the mountain side," his youngest sister, Isobel would, stealthily, repair to first-foot the manuscripts, ready for the printer of that little Kilmarnock Volume, which now only the wealthy may own.

The farm inteiror must here claim our attention for a little as the family are assembled round the fireside in the evening. There is one vacant chair, for the head of the house rests in Alloway kirkyard. Those he left behind are the mother and Robert, with his brothers and sisters, Gilbert, Agnes Annabella, Isobel, and William. The poet has now stepped into his father's responsibilities, and we append his confession of faith as affecting his new and onerous capacity. He wrote to Dr. Moore: "I entered this farm with a full resolution—come, go to, I will be wise. I read farming books. I calculated crops, I attended markets, and in short, in spite of the devil, the world and the flesh I believe I should have been a wise man, but the first year from unfortunately buying bad seed, and the second from a bad harvest, we lost half our crops. This overset all my wisdom." Sentiments such as these form one picture, and go far to fulfil his resolution, after the contrition at Lochlea. But confessedly, the poet had studied himself, and gives us poetical glance into the citadel of his temperament, and then he draws the other picture:

"Of a' the thoughtless sons o' men,
Commend me to the bardie clan.
Except it be some idle plan
O' rhymin' clink.
The devil haet, that I sud ban
They ever think.

Nae thocht, nae view, nae schme o' livin,
Nae cares to gie us joy or grievin,
But just the pouchie put the nieve in,
An' while oughts there,
Then, hiltie skiltie we gae scrievin'
An' fash nae mair."

Amid his resolutions and lapsings, the bard never forgot old friends. We mention this here in order to re-introduce David Sillar, his cronie of the Tarbolton days, for to him was dedicated one of the first poetic epistles written at Mossgiel. We quote a verse here to show, in his attempts to scale Parnassus, how far the bard had "sprachled up the brae":

"It's no in titles or in rank
It's no in wealth like Lon'on bank,
To purchase peace and rest;
It's no in making muckle mair
It's no in books, it's no in lear,
To make us truly blest,
If happiness hae not her seat,
And centre in the breast,
We may be wise or rich or great,
But never can be blest.
Nae treasures nor pleasures
Could make us happy lang,
The heart's aye the part aye,
That makes us richt or wrang."

AT MAUCHLINE.

In the early Mossgiel days, the poet was far from well. Stooping shoulders were not the only witnesses, to the "unceasing toil of the galley slave," at Lochlea. He was a constant prey to nervous prostration; and, as an antidote to the spasms caused by heart irregularities, he was in the habit of rising in the night, and plunging into a tub of cold water, kept ready by his bedside. When, in ordinary health, however, his buoyancy carried everything, and Mauchline was Kirkoswald over again. Troubles were, of course, far from scarce, but "They never fashed him unless the moment that they had crushed him." When the day's darg was done, and a "heapit stimpart" provided for the four footed companions of his working hours, down the road he would go with a swing, past the spot where now stands his grandest monument, and with a cheery word, for every wayfarer he met, on his way to the village. The "body," whose interest in life was to make the meal poke heavier, had his heart lightened with a share of the poet's income, of seven pounds a year. Or were it one of the Mauchline belles. her laughing banter would receive some sprightly retort. Even the dark scowl of the auld licht wabster. Tarbolton bound, was disregarded; and, after the "fine day Rab", the bard would patiently listen to the well-worn arguments, calculated to pulverise the "New Licht" ideals of which the bard, and his father, were well-known upholders. In the village, everyone knows among whom he whiled away the sweetest hours that e'er he spent. The Merry Masons, or the Debating Club, were other attractions, but now and then he enjoyed, alone, a quiet evening walk; and it was on one of these occasions that,

"Perfection whispered, passing by,
Behold the lass o' Ballochmyle."

There were social gatherings at home also, presided over by the cheery mother, and where the auld Scots songs were sung. During the progress of one of these homely gatherings, the beauty of the rhythm of one of the airs, so forcibly impressed the bard that he gave the singer no rest till he knew all about it, and concerning the author as well. And, in case the reader may be somewhat interested also, we quote a verse:

"When I upon thy bosom lean,
Enraptured I do call thee mine;
I glory in these sacred ties,
That made us one, who once were twain,
A mutual flame inspires us both,
The tender look, the melting kiss,
Even years shall ne'er destory our love,
Some sweet sensation new will rise."

Burns himself steps in to explain further developments in the matter. What he says to the author—Mr. Lapraik of Muirkirk—dispenses with dull prese:

"On Fasten e'en we had a rockin'
To ca'the crack an' weave oor stockin"
And there was muckle fule an' jokin,'
Ye need na doubt.
At length we had a hearty yokin';
At sang about.
There was ae sang among the rest,
Aboon them o' it pleas'd me best
That some kind husband had address
To some sweet wife.
It thirled the heart strings thro' the breast
A' to the life,

I've scarce heard ought describe sae weel
What gen'rous manly bosoms feel;
Thought I can this be Pope or Steele
Or Beattie's wark;
They tauld me 'twas an odd kind chiel,
About Muirkirk."

The poet Burns had a great liking for schoolmasters. To one of these—William Simpson, the Ochiltree dominie—he sent a specimen of his very best poetical communications, and we take this chance, to give one or two of the stanzas:

"But Willie set yer fit tae mine
An'cock your crest.
We'll gar our streams and burnies shine,
Up wi' the best.

We'll sing auld Coila's plains and fells,
Her moors, red brown wi' heather bells,
Her banks and braes, her dens and dells,
Where glorious Wallace,
Aft bure the gree, as as story tells,
Frae southern billies.

At Wallace's name what Scottish blood,
But boils up in a springtide flood,
Oft have our fearless fathers strode.
By Wallace's side.
Still pressing onward red-wat shod,
Or glorious died."

The "Epistle to a young friend," the last of these letters in rhyme to which we shall here refer, was written ostensibly to the son of his friend, Mr. Aiken, but in reality Robert Burns, Mossgiel, was the "friend" whom it was meant to confront, and none knew, that at the time he was chastising the "Auld Lichts" with the whips of his incisive satire, he was chastising backsliding self the while, with the scorpions of an accusing conscience.

ECCLESIASTICAL RANCOUR.

In the early years of the tenancy of Mossgiel, ecclesiastical rancour ran high, throughout the west of Scotland the belligerents forming themselves into two camps—the Evangelicals, and the Moderates. The poet was a fierce upholder of the Moderates or New Lichts, as they were called, but the Evangelicals or Auld Lichts, has a host of partisans. In reality there was no great difference between the parties. The Creed was the same. The controversy lay in the intensity of observance. The instance which raised the ire of the poet is racy of the whole contention. The Reverend Mr. Auld, the Muchline minister, was, among the Auld Lichts, a Hebrew of the Hebrews. It so happened that one of the most prominent members of his church—the poet's friend and landlord, Gavin Hamilton, had on a Sunday, dug up a few potatoes. This triviality got noised abroad, and the Auld Licht Thumbscrew was applied, in the shape of a session censure. The furore ended in the law Courts, and of course set the heather on fire at Mossgiel, bringing about the circulation, from that source, of masterpieces of satirical retort, such as "Holy Willie's Prayer," the "Address to the Unco Guid," and The Holy Fair," all levelled at the bigotry of the Auld Lichts.

Among the most sour faced of this latter class of professing Christians was Mr. Armour, a master-mason in Mauchline, and, after the cannonade from Mossgiel, one of those who looked upon Burns as anathema marathana. By his favourite daughter Jean, however, the bard was viewed in an entirely different light. They were sweethearts, but carried their love along the unhappy groove of imprudence, with disastrous results. When the matter came under the father's notice, he refused to be comforted. Manfully, the poet sought to right the wrong by giving a documentary declaration of marriage. The irate parent would have none of it, and successfully urged on his unhappy daughter, the destruction of the document. The action threw Robert Burns into a condition of utter dejection; for, he began to doubt the affection of his Jean. His state of mind is amply evidenced by his two poems "Despondency" and "The Lament," both written in these disquieting hours. For a time his heart was solaced with the love of Mary Campbell, the Highland maid whom he described in a letter to Mrs. Dunlop as being "a warm hearted young creature as ever blessed a man with generous love," but the maiden's days were numbered, and, ere long he had perforce to write her requiem.

THE KILMARNOCK VOLUME.

In the midst of his sorrows, the poet repaired to his well-wisher Gavin Hamilton, and confided his desire to emigrate to the West Indies, in order, if possible to better his fortunes. He was wisely counselled to publish first of all, in book form, the whole collection of his poetical works, and was further urged to arrange these matters with John Wilson, the Kilmarnock printer, whose premises occupied an upper room in the High Street of the ancient burgh. The poet gave heed to the advice, and took occasion by the hand, and we may add here, that "Lines to a Mouse," "Death and Dr. Hornbook," "Man was made to mourn," "The Cotter's Saturday Night," and others, were rich additions to the store of his earlier works. After an agreement as to terms, under which the preponderating benefit went the way of the printer, the publication was taken in hand; and it may be interesting to know that, during the passing of the proof-sheets through the press, Burns walked the thirteen miles to Kilmarnock and back, to save the heavy postage dues of the time. And also that the amount which accrued to the author from the publisher amounted to the sum of about twenty pounds. Nowadays the Kilmarnock editions have become so rare that the cumulo value of the six hundred volumes, printed by John Wilson, would go a great way to purchase a substantial part of Ayrshire.

On the last day of July, 1786, the printed poems were in circulation, and concerning the event, Robert Heron, the celebrated contemporary and first biographer of the bard, says: "Old and young, high and low, grave and gay, learned and ignorant—all were alike delighted, agitated, transported. I was at that time resident in Galloway, contiguous to Ayrshire; and I can well remember how that even ploughboys and maidservants would have gladly bestowed the wages which they earned the most hardly, and which wanted for necessry clothing, if they might but procure the works of Burns."

Satisfaction, considerable and sweet, must, in the light of these words, have attended the bard, when he saw the result of his labours and genius. It had also the effect of somewhat appeasing the Armour family. Still the financial effect practically left him standing where he did, and that dull care sat behind the horsemen, is amply borne out by the following, written to Mr. Aiken, a few weeks after the publication of his poems. He says "I have been for some time pining under secret wretchedness, from causes which you pretty well know—the pang of disappointment, the sting of pride, with some wandering stabs of remorse which never fail to settle on my vitals like vultures, when attention is not called away by the calls of society, or the vagaries of the Muse. Even in the hour of social mirth, my gaiety is the madness of an intoxicated criminal under the hands of the executioner. All these reasons urge me to go abroad. . ."

A RAY OF LIGHT.

Through this mirky homily, however, there flashed a ray of light from a manse on the banks of the Irvine. Dr. Lawrie, the minister of London had read the little Kilmarnock Volume and wanted to behold the face of the author. Would Burns come to the Manse? The bard responded, and the minister performed an act worth all his sermons put together, and all his good deeds throughout a long and useful life,—he put forth his hand and pulled Robert Burns into the manse, and once within this happy home, our author forgot there was care upon the earth. After refreshment the table followed the tablecloth. Miss Lawrie went the spinnet, and the divine and Mrs. Lawrie "took the floor." The bard and the others of the family joined in, and as for half-heartedness, the spirit of the hour was enough to make green with envy the warlocks and witches at Alloway Kirk. Dr. Lawrie had read the works, and had spoken with the workman. He felt himself in the presence of the apostle of brotherly sympathy, the herald of a more humane regime, and he was determined to make the evening as far as possible worthy the occasion and the man. When at last the bard

(Continued on page 2.)

HOMES OF ROBERT BURNS.

(*Continued from page* 1.)

was shown to his apartment, it was not to sleep, but to pray. In the watches of the night he composed the finest sacred petition that ever was, or ever will be, written, and presented it to the family in the morning. The following day, upon a last clasp of a good man's hand, the poet took the cross-country route homewards over the moors. Reaction was bound to come. On his way he encountered a blinding storm, and, amid the tempest, composed his farewell song to Scotland, "The gloomy night is gathering fast." Like everything else, however, storms only come to pass, and this dark phase in the poet's life was about to give way to sunshine. While the farewell song was in the making, a letter from the London manse, was speeding in the mail coach for Edinburgh, to Dr. Blacklock, and it saved to Scotland the citizen, whose immortal memory she ever will pledge.

Dr. Lawrie's letter, and the Kilmarnock Volume which accompanied it, had far reaching results, the readiest of which was that on the 24th November, 1786, the bard of Ayrshire gave good-bye to his mother, and the other inmates of Mossgiel, and held on his way to Sottish capital, mounted on a pony, lent him for the occasion, by a friend in the vicinity of Ayr. At Covington Mains, near Thankerton, the poetic horseman drew bridle. The farmers of the district knew he was to put up at the Mains, and here he received a hearty welcome from brother agriculturists, and in the morning, after breakfasting at a neighbouring farm, he set off at a hand gallop, to escape a shower of old shoes hurled after him for good luck. Bigger and West Linten were passed, and at the head of Liberton brae the city burst into view. One of the poet's tenets was the saying of another inspired bard, "He that believeth shall not make haste." He saw to the comfort of his horse, and thereafter repaired to the lodging of his friend, John Richmond, and who was qualifying for the legal profession, and set up his abode with him in the Lawnmarket. A day, or two, was spent in taking the bearings of Edinburgh from its neighbouring heights, and by the nearer inspection of the many attractions within the gates.

WITH BURNS IN EDINBURGH.

We must remember, of course, the title of this paper; but while Mossgiel commands a definite attention, we are not, we think, going beyond our province, in keeping the poet within the eye, for the farm was still his home. And fain would we join him to view Edina in her glorious day. To tread with him the historic mile, where, ranked on either hand, were the houses of the old nobility. To explore the old closes, with their quaint Latin inscriptions, and to trace the carvings of these resplendent interiors where the highest in the land were shortly to assemble to see the bard and hear his voice. Gladly would we thread, in his company, the ancient wynds with their numerous taverns, where all sorts foregathered to pass the social hour. Join him in a chat with Clarinda, as she went by in her sedan chair, and follow his footsteps to the old Parliament House to hear Harry Erskine laying down the law. We give Burns' "notes" on his visit here:

"Collected Harry stood awee
Then open'd out his arm, man,
His Lordship sat wi' ruefu' e'e,
And eyed the gathering storm, man.
Like wind driv'n hail it did assail,
Or torrents owe a linn, man
The bench sae wise lift up their eyes,
Half-wauken'd wi' the din, man.

And to the modern bibliophile ail the elements of a feast would accrue, were he to accompany Burns round the premises of the worthy Mr. Creech, the bookseller, which the poet entered soon after arriving in town, and enquried if this was Allan Ramsay's shop. Even to be a Free Mason for a day, and witness the installation of the bard as Laureate to Lodge Canongate Kilwining, would linger in the memory, Were we thus to become his Boswell, we would be the observed of all observers; for, as he moved about, the word "Burns!" was signalled everywhere. Somehow a glamour hangs over the Edinburgh of Burns' day. Perhaps, distance of time may contain some of the properties of the rich tints of the distant hills, but still the men of the present are inclined to envy those, who were the contemporaries of the incomparable individual, whose genius and character has done so much to give Scotland her international individuality. The man in the street has now, however, to be content to see his likeness here and there and everywhere, in company with the author of "Waverley" and "Mary Queen of Scots."

THE ESSENCE OF THE JOY OF LIVING.

The Edinburgh days of the poet must have been, to a temperament such as his, the essence of the joy of living. He was surrounded by literary titans,—Dougald Stewart and he climbed the Braid Hills together. Dr. Blacklock, and Dr. Blair were his associates—Lord Monboddo was his delighted host, and the author of "The Man of Feeling" extolled him far and wide, in the pages of the 'The Lounger.' And in other walks there must not be forgotten the uproarious meetings with the Crochallin Fencibles, among such men as Alexander Smellie who printed his Edinburgh edition, and Captain Matthew Henderson, the subject of his famous elegy, and others who sat under the presidency of Mr. William Dunbar, W. S., the "rattlin' roarin' Willie" of the famous convivial club. At the conclusion of one of these sederents, we are told, the poet and Naismyth, the painter, set out, at sunrise, to enjoy a walk over the Pentland, and back by Roslin Castle. Perhaps, we may close this paragraph with the few prophetic comments by the bard himself addressed to Dr. Blair on his life in Edinburgh. He says: "I leave Edinburgh to-morrow morning. . . I often felt the embarrassment of my singular situation; drawn forth from the veriest shades of life to the glare of remark, and honoured by the notice of those illustrious names of my country whose works, while they are applauded to the end of time, will ever instruct and mend the heart. However the meteor-like novelty of my appearance in the world might attract notice, and honour me with the acquaintance, of the permanent lights of genius and literature—those who are truly benefactors of the immortal nature of man—I know very well that my utmost merits were far unequal to the task of preserving that character when once the novelty was over: I have made up my mind that abuse, or almost even neglect will not surprise me in my quarters."

The Edinburgh edition of the poet's works was well on its way to completion by the 5th of May, 1789, on which date he, and his friend Robert Ainslie, W. S., set out for a tour to the border country. On his return to the city, he completed arrangements, so far, with Mr. Creech his publisher, and by the 9th of June following, Mossgiel was again in sight.

His mother had heard of the enthusiasm in Edinburgh over her first-born son, and she was at the door, ready to receive him. Many times during the day had she gone to the window as she did at the cottage at Alloway, when Robert, and Gilbert, were expected home from school. Scotch folk, as a rule are far from demonstrative; but, when the bard, at last, stood before her, with the old kindly look, though he had now grown to manhood, he was her laddie still, and she took him in her arms with the words "Oh, Robert!" on her lips. Brief they were, but as good and suggestive as the most elaborate address of welcome ever presented at Temple Bar. The home of the Armours next claimed the attendance of the bard. Here the scene was changed. Malignant hostility gave place to indulgent smiles. Equipped as he was in knowledge of human nature, the reason of the transformation was no mystery to the poet. Still his deep affection and pity for his Jean, combined with his own manly instinct, and the innate knowledge that she loved him, overcame revulsion, and mutual reconciliation prevailed.

A TOUR IN THE HIGHLANDS.

Home did not long detain the bard. He hastened away to Argyle, to crave permission to place a stone of remembrance over the grave of his Highland Mary. This last request was, however, denied; and, perhaps, accounted for his bitterness at Inverary, when commenting on the neglect meted out to him, on the coming upon the scene, of representatives of the omnipotent Macullum Mohr. This West Highland tour occupied but a few days, and Mossgiel saw him again at the end of June; and there, for a few weeks, he made his home. He then set out for Edinburgh a second time, with the double purpose in view of further completing matters with his dilatory publisher, and of endeavouring to secure appointment as an officer of Excise. His friend William Nicol, one of the High School masters was, on this occasion, his host; and, in the ensuing vacation of 1787, both worthies set out to explore the fastnesses of the north, during which excursion the poet saw, and sang, the glories of the "Birks of Aberfeldy." Three weeks among the hills, the burns, the heather, and the leal hearts which beat there, led him triumphantly to sing the benedictory ode.

"Farewell to the Highlands, farewell to the north,
The birthplace of valour, the country of worth.
Wherever I wander, wherever I rove,
Those scenes in the Highlands for ever I'll love.
My heart's in the Highlands, my heart's is not here,
My heart's in the Highlands a' chasing the deer,
Chasing the wild deer and following the roe,
My heart's in the Highlands wherever I go."

On the traveller's return south again, William Cruickshank, another worthy master of the High School, and whose residence was in St. James' Square, claimed the bard for the short stay he was yet to make in the east of Scotland. The originally intended brief sojourn, however, was unavoidably prolonged, as an accident in the streets deprived him, for the space of a month of the use of one of his limbs. During this season of forced bodily inactivity, a publication termed Johnson's Musical Miscellany, was all the rage, and the poet enriched its pages with many of his choicest lyric productions. And in setting them to music, he was ably assisted by Jessie Cruickshank, the thirteen year old little daughter of his host and hostess. Here too, during his convalescence, was begun and continued, the far-famed Clarinda Correspondence. At the Square Clarinda was an occasional visitor, her sprightly conversation and the peculiar charm of her presence, ever exerting a wonderful influence over the bard, as his songs in her praise melodiously testify.

In the month of February, 1788, the poet was home again at Mossgiel, having in his possession a sheet of paper which, in London, recently changed hands for somewhat the same amount that was awarded him by Mr. Creech, for the rights of publication of the whole Edinburgh Edition of his Works. This document was his commission as an Officer of Excise. When returning home again, the bard chose a new route to the West Country, travelling this time by Glasgow and Paisely, and taking in Dunlop House by the way. Here he spent a day or two with his much respected friend Mrs. Dunlop before passing on to Mossgiel, his interest in which holding, he now handed over to his brother, Gilbert Burns. Mr. Millar of Dalswinton, near Dumfries, had at various times expressed a wish to have his friend, the poet, as a tenant, and at this juncture in the bard's fortunes placed three of his farms at his disposal to choose from. The selection made was a poet's one, to wit—the lands having the finest situation, and along its borders flowed the river Nith.

AN IMPORTANT STEP.

A final settlement with Mr. Creech, and negotiations with Mr. Millar, meant another visit to Edinburgh, in the spring of 1788, both of which personal mandates, were successfully accomplished. His next important step—the best the bard ever took—we experience an inordinate haste to record! He married his bonnie Jean, and the longer he lived, the less cause he had to regret it, for the per entage it adds his worth is of untold enormity. On this special procedure too, he uttered the finest of all his noble sentiments in poetry or prose. Reader hear them! "Wedlock—the circumstance that buckles me hardest to care, if virtue and religion were to be anything with me but names, was what, in a few seasons, I must have resolved on; in my present situation, it was absolutely necessary. Humanity, generosity, honest pride of character, justice to my own happiness in after life, so far as it could depend on internal peace; all these joined their warmest suffrages, their most powerful solicitations, with a rooted attachment to urge the step I have taken. Nor have I any reason on her part to repent it. I can fancy how, but I have never seen where I could have made a better choice. Come then, let me act up to my favourite motto in Young:

"On reason build resolve that column of true majesty in man.'"

In one of his epistles the post wrote:—

"What does the utmost that he can,
Will whiles do mair."

The author of these lines was his own ensample. Besides putting himself on friendly terms with his conscience, he saw to the comfort of his mother, and materially assisted his brothers and sisters, ere he left Mossgiel for ever, by advancing to Gilbert the sum of two hundred pounds to lighten the load of life at the farm, and which amount he never sought back. For his own Jean he provided a comfortable house in Mauchline, till he had in readiness the new abode among the green pastures of the winding Nith.

The printing press in Kilmarnock, and the Anchor Close in Edinburgh, have done their work, and the genius of the Ayrshire bard is before the world. Nevertheless, though the number of those who hitherto attended his fortunes, from one dwelling to another, have increased a hundred-fold, they may not follow him now; for, the poet is in the saddle, and Jenny Geddes has forty miles to traverse between Mossgiel and the new home. But every point of vantage commanding the road thither, is a solid mass of enthusiasts to witness a rousing exodus,—Burns setting out for Ellisland.

THE FANCY DRESS CRAZE.

"The only balm in Gilead with regard to the present craze for fancy dress is that we haven't sufficient money to keep it alive," remarked she to whom I always listen with awe when she is serious.

Not having followed her train of thought for five minutes, and having left off at Cruft's Dog Show, I ran the risk of being thought stupid and said, "Why don't you want it kept alive?"

"My dear! how can you ask! Is anything more disgusting than to have one's relatives dancing about making object idiots of themselves? Other people's relations are bad enough, but if they choose to disport themselves for the edification of the half-penny pictorial press and the public generally, I need'nt know anything about it; I needn't *see them*—but my own! The men showing knees they haven't got, the girls wearing any thing but the modest demeanour that ought to be theirs, the women—relations and friends of my own!—positively revolting in their wisps of chiffon, abbreviated tulle draperies—and bare feet! Society's latest craze is more pernicious, I verily believe, than any which has preceded it. It all springs from the wish for something bizarre, something out of the common, something . . ."

I watched her meditatively as she talked. She is always a particularly tastefully-dressed woman, as dainty as a Dresden china shepherdess, early Victorian (the criticism is her own) in many of her ideas, but as consummate a flirt as ever laughed up in a man's face; one of the best riders to hounds in the Midlands, full of the joy of life, broad-minded in big problems, but intolerent of vulgarity. The combination makes her worth listening to.

"Wisps, suggestions and sashes, and a stringing together of leaves are all very well in a picture, but to the eye of an artist they pan out badly in a ballroom. In a picture the masterhand takes care there are no angles, no unrounded arms, no blotched or roughened skins; a sprite is sprite all through. . . ."

I realised the soft voice was claiming my attention:

"If they were only *tableaux vivants* it wouldn't be so bad, but they won't keep still, they throw themselves about and gyrate, and twist, and turn till dancing (and you *know* how I love dancing!) is a lost art and the room given over to a set of mannerless, grotesque, barbarians. The American has pitchforked this vulgarity into our midst, and the sooner she takes it back to its home across the Atlantic the better for England. We are losing all our simplicity and repose and graciousness, and in proof you have only to go to any one of the many fancy dress and human exhibitions."

"Fine feathers make fine birds," but just as they may glorify, so may clothes degenerate. The influence of clothes is enormous; the immensity of it is, with the majority of us, under-estimated. The musical-comedy girl is taught the value of costume; the actress is aware that half her success may depend upon her garbing.

But it does not end here. The influence of costume upon the wearer is particularly noticeable at gatherings where fancy dress is necessary or even optional. The most demure among us would alter in Carmen's gipsy dress with cigarettes and castanets—did you ever see a Carmen's eyes that did not match in coquetry the red rose flirting at her ear? Or have you ever met a Puck whose mischief would not easily — if only for a single night—cast a girdle round the earth?

A NEW POET.

The Month brings to our notice a new poet. T. A. Daly was born in Philadelphia in 1871, of Irish parents. From Villa Nova College, he passed to Fordham University, and, having obtained his degree, he served apprenticeship in the literary world in the office of the *Pheladelphia Record*, which he left ten years latter to take up the managership of the *Catholic Standard and Times*, of the same city, a position which he has held ever since. Here is a specimen of his haunting Kiplingesque Irish verses.

In the corner of the alley
Site Cordaylia McNally,
In the corner of the alley, where the people come and go.
In a penitent procession,
Passing to and from Confession,
To the old church of St. Joseph that was builded long ago.

Oh, 'its well she knows there's many
Has the charitable penny
More convenient to their fingers than any other day.
An' her tongue it is so sootherin,
An' so masterful deluderin'
There are mortial few whatever she'll be letting get way.

For, Oh! the Irish eyes of her
They twinkle at ye so,
Ye hate to think the sighs of her
Are part of the disguise of her,
So faix she has yer penny gatherd in before ye know.

There's small use in walkin' fasther
Is the hope ye'll sneak in past her,
Shure she'll let ye go unnoticed wid yer little load o' sin.
But, man, she has you spotted
An' yer penny good as potted,
For she knows that you'll be softer comin' out than goin' in.

For there's nothin' but good nature
In the manest Irish creature
Whin he feels the soul inside o' him is free from every blot;
Should Cordaylia address ye
Wid her sootherin' "God bless ye,"
It is not you will dare to judge if she's deservin' it or not. . .

THE FUTURE OF THE NOVEL.

BY FRANCIS GRIBBLE.

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What the novel of the future will be like I do not claim to know. Presumably, the future will bring forth novels of all kinds, from the sloppily sentimental romance to the sociological tract and thing I feel certain. No novel of the future will ever be as important as the great novels of the past. No one, that is to say, will ever again write a novel which will become, as the outstanding novels of Fielding, Scott, Thackeray, and Dickens, have become a part of the permanent equipment of the human mind. It is a pessimistic doctrine, perhaps; but I have substantial reasons for my pessimism.

The root fact is this: that, in order that a novel may establish itself as a national institution—a store-house, as are "Tom Jones," and "Pickwick," and "Vanity Fair," of popular as well as literary allusions and ideas—there is required a certain co-operation between the writer and the readers. The writers, no doubt, are doing, and will continue to do, their fair share of the work. The best novelists of to-day seem to me to be, artistically and intellectually, quite the equals of the giants of the days of our forefathers; and it is undeniable that they are working hard. Many of them manage to turn out two novels a year with a punctuality beyond all praise. They are doing, in short, all that can reasonably be expected of them, and even more. But how about the readers?

They, too, are a great and an increasing multitude. There are probably more novel-readers to-day than there have ever been before in the whole history of the world; and they do not read at random. They have their favourites; they know what they want, and insist upon getting it. One cannot travel far without discovering proofs of that. Only the other day, while standing on the departure platform of a great railway terminus, I saw a student of literature from the East End of London—a very typical "general reader," as it seemed to me—threatening a bookstall clerk with personal violence because he was unable, at that instant, to supply the young lady under the student's protection with a sixpenny copy of a romance by a certain gifted friend of mine. It was a very pleasing spectacle—a most gratifying demonstration of literary enthusiasm; but it proved very little. For—now we are coming to the point.

If a novel is to take the place which, let us say, "Pickwick" has taken in the national consciousness, it is not enough for the reader to read it. It is not even enough that he should read it with attention and enjoyment, and feel impelled to ask for more. It is not even enough that he should feel—or even that he should act upon—the impulse to punch the head of any bookseller who stands between him and the gratification of his desire. He must also give his attention to the same book for a long period of time to the exclusion of competing objects of interest; and he must find that the interests of his friends and neighbours are similar to his own; and he must exchange views, and talk matters over with them.

That is what used to happen in the days when Dickens flourished; and that is what has now ceased to happen, and will never happen again. The world into which Dickens burst was that early Victorian world which we are accustomed to despise because its interests were so few and narrow; and it was this very narrowness and scarcity of its interests which gave Dickens the opportunity of making his impression. Everybody, then, who read anything at all, read Dickens; a vast number of people read hardly anything else. The consequence was that talking about literature commonly meant talking about Dickens; and literary and unliterary people met on common ground in the discussions. Not only did Dickens's intellectual contemporaries—such men as Carlyle, and Browning, and Forster, and Macready,—follow his output, step by step, as a matter of course, and talk about his characters as if they were actual human beings. What happened at their dinner tables also happened in the bar parlour of the public-house. People with no particular intellectual pretensions, after pursuing their commercial avocations without reference to literature during the daytime, talked about "Pickwick" when the shop was closed, the man who had sanded the sugar expounding his view of the masterpiece to the man who had watered the beer. In that way not only Mr. Pickwick himself, but also Mr. Winkle, and Mr. Tracy Tupman, and Sam Weller, and the elder Weller, and Jingle and Bob Sawyer, and Benjamin Allen, became at least as real to them as Peel and Palmerston, and Lord John Russell. "Pickwick," in that way, became almost as much a part of the furniture of the human mind as the multiplication table.

But times have changed; and we have, to some extent, changed with them. The capacity of the human mind remains pretty much what it used to be; but its attention is claimed by far more numerous and far more multifarious interests. Even if we speak, for the moment, only of the claims of fiction, we find those claims too numerous for any single man to meet, and nothing is more common than to find a literary conversation fizzle out because the parties to it are not familiar with the same books. The man who has read all the works of Mr. Thomas Hardy but none of the works of Mr. Louis Tracy, cannot converse profitably about novels with the man who has taken a complete course of Mr. Louis Tracy, but is ignorant of Mr. Hardy's achievements. The case is similar when the enthusiastic admirer of Mr. Henry James encounters the equally enthusiastic admirer of the Baroness Orczy. And tastes now-a-days are so various and novels, which seem worth reading to somebody, are so numerous that these conversational deadlocks are continually occurring. A novel of the moment" may, of course, sometimes give common ground; but the "moments" enjoyed by such novels are very short. The old novel is removed; the new one takes its place; the old one passes to oblivion. Who now remembers 'John Inglesant" or "Robert Elsmere," in the sense in which we all remember "Pickwick?" A little recollection of them may linger in the consciousness of rare individuals, out in the collective consciousness there lingers no trace worth considering. They had their little booms and ceased to be, because other matters claimed our attention before the impression which they seemed to be making had been hardened to durability. It will be the same with "The Rosary," which has probably had more readers than either of them.

Moreover, the increasing output of fiction is only one of many things which tend to dissipate our attention by overloading our minds with objects of interest. Life itself is more variously interesting than it used to be; and every separate interest is served by the separate provision of printed matter. The newspapers are infinitely fuller than they used to be. They invite us to become specialists on every one of our hobbies, and to follow the minutest happenings in every one of our sports, while, at the same time, competing with the novelists in the field of what their editors call "human interest." They tell us, at great length, how to keep bees, how to collect stamps, how to dress on £1,000 a year, how to be happy though married, and how to keep well on a diet of herbs. They devote special supplements to exhibitions of motor cars; they explain what radium is, and how flying machines are made to fly; they deal with the latest discoveries in bacteriology, and the latest exploits in billiards. They rush out special editions to record the result of games of ball; and they enable us to follow, from hour to hour, the fortunes of a musical comedy actress who is suing the nephew of an archbishop for breach of promise of marriage.

It is, no doubt, perfectly natural that we should take a keen interest in all these matters. "Homo sum: nihil humani a me alienum puto" is as reasonable a motto for a newspaper reader as for Terence. But, if we act on it, we must also accept the consequences, and those consequences are not only unfavourable, but fatal, to the success of works of fiction. While interests, and interesting books and articles, multiply, the reading power and the receptivity of the individual has undergone no corresponding expansion. Novels can only soak into, and possess comparatively unoccupied minds, and our minds are now-a-days too fully occupied to permit of this process of absorption. We can no longer, that is to say, do our share of the work necessary to the establishment of a novel as a lasting literary monument. We can only read it, with a divided mind, and then turn aside to submit to some other influence. Consequently no novel will ever again be established in that way, and the fate of the novel of the future, however brilliant, will be to perish—the thing provides its own simile—"like a tale that is told."

ROBINSON CRUSOE.

[MADE IN GERMANY]

A set of "Robinson Crusoe" cards for children have fallen into my hands (writes a correspondent), and I think it sad that a German publisher should give English children such a depiction of our classic. I do not object to the fact that Crusoe invariably wears a kind of Court dress—red Jacket, blue trousers, and yellow waistcoat.—not that Man Friday is smartly attired in yellow trousers and a neat red military Jacket, nor that the other savages all wear stylish yellow bathing costumes. Allowances must be made for the eccentricities of artists. But the lover of Defoe the realist must protest when he finds Crusoe knocking red cocoanuts downat fm a red yellow tree; he must object thro Crusoe never wore a death's head mask to frighten savages and used a spear in the fights; he cannot admit that Crusoe ever had faithful donkey which waited on him in illness; and his scorn will rise to its full height when he finds a picture entitled.

"Robinson Crusoe catches his first llama with a net."

After this it is not in the least surprising to find that there was a volcanic eruption on Crusoe's island, that Crused himself was struck by lightning, and that, when he left the island, a herd of faithful llamas escorted him down to the boat. But the artist rises to sublime heights of inexactitude when he shows Crusoe, escorted by Man Friday (in full Court dress to honour the the occasion), his dog and his parrot, returning home to receive his aged father's blessing. Can there be a special German adaptation of "Robinson Crusoe"?

THE ADMIRAL.

Low in his cushions, with wide blue eyes,
Our future English Admiral lies.

With loving thought has his life been planned;
He shall take his share of the sea's command.

He shall wear gold lace on his sleeve and breast
If God shall will it.—But God knows best.

In our hope and love we like to dream
Of his flag above and his fleet a-beam.

We like to think of that face aglow
With the kiss of the wind that the sailors know.

We like to fancy those baby hands.
A strong man's clenched as he shouts commands.

And to dream of those wide blue eyes a-shine
As his ships come up in a long grey line.

And to picture the pride that will flush his cheek.
When the terrible guns of his squadron speak.

And we love to think he will mould and make
Seamen and gunners for England's sake.

Which shall it be, when his hour draws nigh,
That his guns must break and his flags out-fly?

Germany, Italy, France, or Spain?
Russia? Japan? Or the Dutch again?

Dear little Admiral, low he lies
Searching the years with his wide blue eyes.

Is he keeping a wondering watch and ward
Over the hilt of that far-off sword?

Ah! The tides go East and the tides go West,
And life is an ocean. And God knows best!

Will Ogilvie (in the Westminster.)

THE LETTERS OF GEORGE MEREDITH.

Strange what fools great men will sometimes appear from a record of private conversations or the publication of their letters by some unwary friend. Or if not that, the fear, that every word of theirs written in or out of literary harness will some day be dragged into publicity, haunts their private outpourings, and either checks their natural flow or makes their private letters self conscious attempts to live up to the quality of their public work. Philosophers and artists, who are gods at the forge, will protrude feet of clay from the carpet-slippers of their idle moments, when they are what Beethoven was pleased to call 'unbuttoned.' Not such was George Meredith. There is never the slightest trace in his lately published letters of the great man parading the conscious artist even in the face of intimate friends. How could there be in one who through life never penetrated to the heart of his countrymen, who knew himself not great in the eyes of his own people? With his familiars, like John Morley, Leslie Stephen, William Hardman, Admiral Maxse, he is ever the genuine correspondent, now playful, now grave, but in every case the friend speaking naturally and without restraint on the subject of the moment whether it be an invitation to Box Hill, a criticism of a novel, political comment, advice about the eating of meat, or a valuation of life in general and things of final import. Yet the friendly flow of ideas is all of a piece with his work as a whole. He was "the wisest of delightful companions' in one of his own phrases; and in letters or conversation, his wit and wisdom, his critical insight and broad affectionateness, his unerring eye for pretentiousness which never subdued his sympathy for mankind, stand out in clearest testimony to the consistency of his life and thought. Clever things he could not help saying, and at a time you will stumble casually in these letters on passages that betray the same lightning power which he attributed to Carlyle of striking out marvellous pictures and reaching to the inmost of men with a phrase.

One fact these letters make clear which was clear enough in all conscience before. Meredith was never popular as a writer. That would not have mattered, had he possessed the annual pittance necessary for the bare support of life. But he was under the constant strain of writing as it were for his life. Nevertheless he was of the great-souled few who would never stoop to the pot-boiler or to hasty ill-considered work for his livelihood. Let the public dam his obscurity and his antics as they would, he would not, and I believe he could not, descend to the common level of mediocrity. You have but to read his letters to guess that what he sometimes complains that he ought to be doing he was intellectually incapable of doing. He could not produce stuff that was 'not instinct with profound thought. The mere novel of incident and passion with the straightforward style and without ideas was outside his range, either above or below it according to your standard of valuation. But, though the many repudiated his books, the few welcomed them as creations above and apart from most contemporary literature. It may be agreed that the appreciation of the sanest and most able intellects more than counterbalances the contempt or mistrust of the mob. I think we shall have to confess that Meredith is not for the masses. As he wrote to John Morley on the question of having 'Beauchamp's career,' published in the "Fortnightly Review": "I write for you and for men like you." Yet, notwithstanding his consciousness of appreciation by the best minds, the constant antipathy of the majority and the constant struggle for existence combined with maladies of the flesh that grew insistent in the latter part of his life, saddened, though they never embittered his attitude towards human existence "For me, he writes to Admiral Maxse, "I would not have my life again—under the conditions."

In the same letter he emphasises the central inspiration of his philosophy of life, the predominance of Reason or Idea. He saw, what sensationalist philosophers whether of the mind or the flesh will not see, that Reason colours our whole existence. For this cause sensualism will always end in the bitterness of lost illusions. We cannot, if we wish, be mere animals or good animals. For good or for evil, reflective thought worries the flesh, and will not let it go its ways in peace. But Meredith does not, therefore, fly to asceticism. For, on the other side, constrained and offended nature will leave the brain no peace if the demands of sense are persistently ignored. Meredith might have said with Aristotle: the emotional and sensual side is not to be repressed out of existence,—that is impossible—but to be ordered, and controlled by wisdom which is of the brain. He believed in Reason, and thereby escaped a certain misology to which not only things are a fiction of the mind, but mind itself a fiction of the mind. Without consciously formulating a philosophical doctrine, he clings to the conviction that Idea governs things, and that Reason, had it but power as it ought to have, could vastly improve human affairs. Life itself, he holds is more truly in Idea than in the flesh. "and yet," he says in the letter quoted "it is quite certain that the best of us is in the state of survival. We live in what we have done—in the idea which seems to me the parent fountain of life, as opposed to that of perishable blood." The one consolation he ventures to offer in his letters of condolence is that death is not extinction. "If we love truly, we hold with us those that have gone from sight." In this, perhaps, many would find poor comfort. And though we may agree with Meredith that reason does, and ought to order our lives, it may be found hard to live a life inward enough to make the idea of a beloved one satisfy us in place of the departed flesh and blood. Even Meredith, who tried so hard, under the strain of the repeated losses incident to a long life, to so spiritualise his mental outlook as to bear all sensible sorrows with stoical resignation, is compelled to admit the sting of a friend's death. He writes to Leslie Stephen:—"We have come to the time of life when the landscape surrounding, 'haec data poena diu viventibus,' the tombstones of our beloved, and the narrowing of our powers, throws a not unpleasant beam on the black gateway, as we take it to be in early days." That is to say, we miss their actual living personalities so sadly that we shall leave life with little regret. The idea of them, their mental images and memories do not satisfy, not but what they have a kind of continued existence. In this way, Shake... will be if human i... Yet he is at a stan... refrain from the la... here to go on with h...

Consequent on his bel... may be opined, are othe... characteristic of Meredith. ... belief in Democracy, always ... novels and poems and not less ... in the letters. Democracy, ... viewed, is the answer of Reason w... looks to the totality, and would regar... each unit of humanity always as an end, never as a means only, to all selfish and limited principles. "Democracy" he writes to Captain Maxse "must come and the sooner it overflows rulers who are cowardly, the better for all. It is suggestive, that so large a number of the aristocracy of intellect in modern times is in favour of Democracy. There is again, his attitude towards religion. As a foe to the sensual, it has its uses at certain stages in life. Thus he writes to his son:—"Belief in the religion has done and does this good to the young; it floats them through the perilous sensual period when the animal appetites most need control and transmutation." Yet belief may be impossible, and at best—note the Platonic touch—it is a poor substitute for virtue by understanding, which is "your best guide both as to what is due to others and what is for your positive personal good." In a letter to Captain Maxse will be found the following: "From the Pagan divinity to the Christian, I see an advanced conception, and the nearer we get to a general belief in the abstract Diety—i.e. the more and more abstract, the nearer are men to a comprehension of the principles (morality, virtue, etc.) than which we require nothing further to govern us. There is a Platonic, even a Kantian flavour in all this. Platonic from the implication of the instability of virtue without understanding as its basis, (we know what happened to the man whose virtue was based on 'habit without philosophy), and Kantian from the recognition that man must be a law to himself, or in the old jargan, the moral imperative is autonomous.

But it is a mistake to think of Meredith's letters as pervaded by philosophical speculation. Their literary quality is the most striking feature and the mass of valuable criticism they contain. The description of Tennyson's Holy Grail in a letter to Captain Maxse has been much quoted. To the same poem and to much of Tennyson might be applied the words about Morris's poem "Enough for love"—"our public seems to possess the fearful art of insensibly castrating its favourites." It may be gathered from this how little Meredith was prepared to sacrifice for the kingdom of Heaven's sake. Still more striking is his rapid survey of English styles "The prose in Shakespeare, and in Congreve, is perfect. They have always the right accent on their terminations. Apart from Drama, Swift is a great exemplar; Bolingbroke, and in his mild tea-table way Addison follow. Johnson and Macaulay wielded bludgeons; they had not the strength that can be supple. Gibbon could take a long stride with the leg of a dancing-master; he could not take a short one." In general, "Few Englishmen can write a resonant prose dialogue that is not blatant; and when avoiding those alarms, they drop to flabbiness." As an example not so much of accute criticism as of cleverness in definition, one may take his description of phrase 'blaze and glare' in Morley's Rousseau and its class of defect as "amplification in language which is not an extension of the idea or fortification of the image." It savours of Kantian precision and accuracy of description.

It is hard to recall any writer who retained his lucidity and force of intellect undiminished to the end of so long a life. His last letter written to Watts Dunton on the occasion of Swinburne's death may stand as the final and best witness to the powers and unenvying affectionateness of this remarkable man. "The end has come! That brain of the vivid illumination is extinct. I can hardly realise it when I revolve the many times when, at the starting of an idea, the whole town was instantly ablaze with electric light. Song was his natural voice. He was the greatest of our lyrical poets—of the world, I could say, considering what a language he had to wield."

G.

THINKING OF HIMSELF.

Two Irish soldiers stationed in the West Indies were accustomed to bathe daily in a little bay which was generally supposed to be free from sharks. Though on good terms with each other, they were not what might be called fast friends.

One day, as they were swimming about one hundred yards from the shore, Pat observed Mike suddenly making for the land as hard as he could, without saying a word. Wondering what was the matter, Pat struck out vigorously after him, and landed at his companion's heels.

"Is there anything wrong wid ye?" enquired Pat feelingly.

"Nothin'—nothi'n at all," replied the other.

"Thin what did ye make sich a sudden retrate for an' lave me?" continued Pat.

"Bedad," answered Mike coolly, "I spied the fin of a big shark about 20 feet ahead, an' I thought while he was playing wid you it wud give me time to rache the shore!"

CHEESE TWO SHILLINGS A POUND.

A pawky old Scotch provost was one day selling some wool to a carrier, and after weighing it in the yard he went to his desk in the house for the purpose of making out the invoice. Coming back, he missed a cheese which had been standing on a shelf behind the outer door, and, glancing at the bag of wool, he observed that it had suddenly increased in volume since he had last seen it. He was equal to the emergency.

"Man," he said, turning to the carrier, "I have forgotten the weicht o' that bag; let's put in on the scale again."

The carrier, of course, in the circumstances, could take no exception to this, and the bag, being duly weighed, was found to be heavier by the weight, of the cheese inside. A new invoice was made out and the crestfallen carrier went away deeply impressed with the truth of the old adage that "honesty is the best policy" after all.

The provost's wife quickly missed the cheese, and, rushing in an excited state into the yard, exclaimed to the provost that some thief had stolen the cheese.

"Na, na, Maggie!" replied the provost quietly, "Dinna trouble yoursel'. I have just selt the cheese for two shillings the pound."

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Policing The Empire

II

THE ROYAL IRISH CONSTABULARY.

BY

ROBERT MACHRAY.

The Royal Irish Constabulary, known more intimately by the intials R.I.C., as the police of Ireland, with the exception of those of Dublin, have been created since the days of the Fenian section, differ in one essential respect from the other police of the United Kingdom. This difference arises from the fact that they are soldiers almost as much as policemen, resembling in this some of the forces in the Colonies, which have had to do their share of actual fighting, as, for example, the North-West Mounted Police of Canada.

A SOLDIERLY FORCE.

With regard to its police the first thing that strikes a visitor to Ireland is this semi-military character. The smart if somewhat sombre dark green uniform, the equipment of the officers and men, the former with their swords, and the latter with their guns and revolvers, as well as the fine bearing and appearance of all members of the force betokening the sure results of drill and discipline, cannot fail to suggest the soldier rather than the familiar constable of civil life. Then the quarters of the R.I.C., are real barracks.

To understand how this has come about, the history of the "distressful country" has only to be recalled for, say, the last hundred years. So recently as 1908 a clever German official, who had made a tour of investigation in Ireland, described it as a "land torn with national and agrarian agitation as is no other in Europe outside Russia." The statement may be thought too sweeping, but it is sufficiently accurate to indicate the reason for the semi-military status of the R.I.C.

EARLY DAYS OF THE R.I.C.

At the beginning of last century the Irish police, then known as "The Barony Constables," having proved inadequate to control the country, were reinforced by a new body called "The Peace Preservation Police." From 1830 to 1834 the Tithe war raged, and led to many fights between the latter force then numbering about 5,000 in all, and the people. How desperate some of these conflicts were may be gathered from that which took place in 1831 at Carrickshock, when 35 police under chief constable were shut up in a narrow defile by a roaring mob a thousand strong and a attacked with forks, scythes, stones, and sticks, with the result that 15 constables including the chief, were killed and eight wounded.

Serious encounters of this kind necessitated a military organisation, and in 1836 the two bodies of police were consolidated into "The Constabulary of Ireland," under one head, termed the Inspector-General. A strict system of discipline was introduced, new and vigorous methods of grappling with crime and disorder were adopted, and faction fights, so long the curse of the country, were rigorously suppressed.

A HEROIC FIGURE.

When the "Young Ireland" movement led to the insurrection of '48 the constabulary had their hands full. In the fighting at Farrinrory, which ended the rising Trant, a sub-Inspector, with 46 men, held out in a single house, the "Widow McCormack's," for a long summer day against a concourse of insurgents, variously computed at from 500 to 2,000 men! A heroic figure in this encounter was a constable called Carroll, whose romantic action is thus described by Mr. W. J. Hardy, a former District Inspector or the R.I.C., in a recent number of the force's "Magazine"—

"He bore a dispatch from Kilkenny to the battle-field, delivered it through the window of the widow's house to Mr. Trant, under fire from his own comrades, who thought he was a rebel leader (he was in plain clothes) returned in deadly peril of his life to the rebels, and so ingratiated himself with them that they furnished him with an escort to see him safely beyond the camp. Hardly had his escort left him when he fell in with Smith O'Brien (the head of the insurrection) riding his (Carroll's) horse, which he had taken earlier in the day. He promptly proceeded to lecture the rebel leader on the hopelessness of his case, assuring him that the clergy and men of substance were against him, and so impressed him as being a man of sense that O'Brien like a good Samaritan, put him on his own horse, gave him a stick as a token of friendship, shook hands, and packed him off to Kilkenny, where he quickly revealed to his authorities the dispositions of the enemy!"

THE FENIAN RISING.

A more serious business was the Fenian rising in 1867, but the Irish police were able to deal with it effectively, and the credit of putting it down was theirs and theirs alone. It was in recognition of their loyal and faithful services during many years, but particularly with regard to the Fenian outbreak, that Queen Victoria bestowed on them in 1867 the title of "The Royal Irish Constabulary" instead of "The Constabulary of Ireland."

Here is a typical instance of the galantry of the police at that critical time. Early one morning in March of that year, the police barrack at Kilmallock, County Limerick, was surrounded by a huge party of armed Fenians who having smeared the door with an inflammable liquid tried to set it on fire. Their leader was the notorious "Captain Dunne," and he was dressed in a green uniform and a plumed hat. The little garrison numbered fourteen under a Head-Constable, and they kept the rebels at bay, in spite of their windows being raked by a heavy fire, until a body of eleven police, which had come from Kilfinane, arrived on the scene. Fighting went on for several hours, but finally the Fenians fled, throwing away their guns, swords, pistols and pikes. The police had many narrow escapes, but none was seriously wounded.

THE LAND LEAGUE DAYS.

Some twelve years later came the Land League and the "Boycott," involving the R.I.C, in the most difficult and dangerous work. In 1880 there were 2,573 specially reported outrages, 153 persons received constant protection, 1,141 were protected by patrols, and during the first six months of the year ejectments were obtained against 1,696 heads of families. Though that year is believed to be the hardest and busiest the force ever had, the years that followed up till the passing of the Wyndham Act of 1903 kept them closely engaged in much the same sort of trying and hazardous work.

In a word, they had not only to fulfil the duties of ordinary police in dealing with crime, but those of soldiers in repressing armed disturbances and insurrections, and many a gallant and brave man lost his life in the effort.

STATISTICS OF THE FORCE.

During the worst period of the Land League agitation the numbers of the force exceeded 14,000; for the year 1911—12 they are less than 11,000, consisting of about 250 officers and 10,500 non-commissioned officers and men, at a total cost of about £1,400,000. Their headquarters are in Dublin—the staff in the Castle, and a training and strong reserve depot in Phoenix Park. In the old days the Irish police were paid out of local rates, but for many years past the expense has been borne by the Government.

The Chief of the Force, the Inspector-General, at present the popular and distinguished Colonel Sir Neville Chamberlain, K.C.B. K.C.V.O., to whom I am indebted for much of the information contained in this article, is directly under the Government, or their representative in Ireland, the Lord Lieutenant, who of course acts in conjunction with th Secretary for Ireland, for the time being, in the Imperial Cabinet. Next in rank to the Inspector-General comes the Deputy Inspector-General, and the former is also aided by two Assistant Inspectors-General, a principal staff officer, and a head accountant.

ADMINISTRATION.

For the discharge of adminstrative affairs there are nine officials subject to the Inspector-General, one of whom edits the Irish police journal, the "Hue and Cry." Also immediately under the Inspector-General is a special criminial department, the chief business of which is to watch political secret societies inside and outside of the island, and control the movements of the R.I.C. officers stationed elsewhere than in Ireland. It may be remarked in passing that members of the force, to keep them from the political strife all about them, are forbidden by law to vote at elections; and the wearing of party emblems or the use of revolutionary expressions is punishable with dismissal.

Ireland, for police purposes, is divided into counties, counties into districts, districts into sub-districts and subdistricts into townlands. Cork, Galway, and Tipperary are each divided into two ridings which count as separate counties, but the towns of Belfast and Derry stand outside the county scheme the towns of Cork, Limerick, and Waterford have special police establishments, while Dublin has a separate and independent police organisation, the "Dublin Metropolitan Police," of which at present Lt.-Col. Sir J. F. Ross of Bladensburg, K.C.B., is the head.

Belfast has a Commissioner, who has a rank special to himself, on account of the importance of that city and the size of the local force. Next come the County-Inspectors, 35 in number, with salaries ranging from £450 to £600 a year, and three grades of Deputy-Inspectors, 200 strong, with salaries from £125 to £300 a year, besides allowances. These are the commissioned officers, and not a few have risen from the ranks, but most of them began as cadets, entering the force after passing a fairly stiff examination, which includes the Elementary Principles of Law and the Law of Evidence, and undergoing a thorough training in Dublin and in the country.

THE R.I.C. AS A PROFESSION.

Candidates for cadetships must be unmarried, at least 5 feet 8 in. in height, and from 21 to 26 years of age; they must be physically sound, and possess sufficient strength to enable them to undergo the fatigues to which officers of the R.I.C. are liable. Cadets who have been accepted receive the pay of sergeants until appointed to a District-Inspectorship.

At the head of the rank and file come Head Constables, with from £97 10s. to £104 a year, next Sergeants, £78 to £83 4s., then Acting Sergeants, £75 8s. below them Constables, who receive for the first six months pay at the rate of £39 a year, but immediately thereafter £54 12s. per annum rising. according to length of service, from that some to £72 16s. In certain circumstances, subsistence allowances, marching money, and other allowances are given. Uniforms and medical attendance are free. There are a compulsory age limit and a pension system on a generous scale.

THE RANK AND FILE.

The R.I.C. have long been famous for their splendid training, fine physique, and keen sense of esprit de corps. Recruits are almost exclusively of Irish birth, are of respectable parentage, must be unmarried, between 19 and 27 years of age, sound in health, 5 ft. 9 in in height, with a chest measurement of 36 inches, and must be able to read, write, and keep accounts. They are trained at the depot in Dublin; the course lasts six months, and includes drill, gymnastics, swimming, musketry, shorthand and hygiene, as well as instruction in police and criminal service.

Both officers and men have frequently given conspicuous proofs of their courage, and equally as remarkable have been the tact and moderation shown in circumstances very trying to the judgement and the temper. Their duties have a wide range—wider than that of any other police in the world, for they are statistics gatherers, "preventive" officers, inspectors of food, drugs and weights and measures, auctioneers in distress sales, and many other things besides. How well they discharge all their duties appears conclusively from the fact that throughout all Ireland it is held to be a great honour to belong to the R.I.C.

SOLVING THE EGG PROBLEM.

He was a genius. There could be no doubt about it. His hair was long; there was a dreamy, far-away look in his eyes, and, so he said, he had a scheme which would make him rich—rich beyond all the dreams of avarice.

"What is your scheme?" he was asked one day by a chance acquaintance who scented business.

"Come into a quiet corner," replied the man of genius, "and I will tell you. "'Tis this: it has been estimated that a common house-fly lays at least 20,000,000 eggs in a season."

"Well," replied his companion, "what of that?"

"Aha!" exclaimed the genius triumphantly. "I propose to graft the house-fly on to a hen."

THE PROBLEM OF THE GODLESS GOOD.

Religious people have been forced of late years to face the fact that a vast and increasing number of good people are not religious. Again and again they have racked their brains to find the explanation of this to them disturbing phenomenon. They talk of the spirit of the age, which inclines the religiously minded to mental unrest and keeps them just outside the church door. They talk of the effect of hereditary Christianity—of the impetus towards good given by a religious upbringing, which lasts on after belief has faded. They seek out every logical theory which may account for the rightmindedness of the godless good. A simple and religious explanation stares them in the face, but this explanation they seldom dare to put forward. They are determined in this matter to trust to reason. They will not take refuge in faith.

Is it not becoming plain that these rational explanations will not do? They do not cover half the ground. There are, it is true, a certain number of good people who, while they feel an intellectual uncertainty regarding some or all of the received dogmas of the Christian religion, are yet, to all intents and purposes, convinced Christians. Their habit of mind is religious; their loyalty to the Founder of the Faith is complete. They suffer pain by reason of their doubts, but they suffer alone. Their rule of conduct may be summed up in the words of Thomas a Kempis, "What wouldst thou do if thou wert certain? This do and thou art certain enough." Their goodness is susceptible of an easy explanation. They are at heart believers. Their doubts belong to the hour, or even to what we might call "the accident of birth." Had they lived a hundred years ago, they would have been evangelicals. But these good people make up but a small proportion of the godless good, even if they can be said to belong to them at all. Again, the effects of hereditary Christianity, while it no doubt preserves the Christian side of civilization, must be negative in its action on unbelievers; it will not account for individual acts of self-sacrifice or for half the graces we cannot but admit are to be found dissociated from religion. Religious parents do, of course, endow their children with a tradition of good conduct, but good people are to be found whose parents had as little religion as themselves. Some more far-reaching explanstion must be sought to account, for instance, for the goodness often displayed by those who speak bitterly and scornfully not only of the creeds of the churches, but of the very foundations of religious thought; who, in a world of injustice and suffering, regard the goodness of God as an unlikely hypothesis, and who, full of pity and kindness and integrity, make no attempt to derive these attributes from any supernatural source. Again, we are perpetually made aware of the goodness of people who have no philosophic difficulty in accepting the creed they were born in, and which they still, perhaps, occasionally repeat in church without conscious insincerity, but for whom the whole subject of religion is distasteful and suggestive of death. They resolutely look away from the supernatural. They perhaps vaguely hope to look into it some day, when they feel less well than they do at present. These are secularists, and from a logical point of view they ought to be earthy and material. The fact remains that very many are not. What is called the scientific mind, too, is very common in these days, and scientific minds do not often turn to religion. Many scientists regard religion much as many of us regard art—as a sort of etcetera of life with assumes great and, we suspect, undue proportions in the eyes of a talented few. Piety is often regarded much as an ear for music is regarded, as something you are born with or are not, as the case may be, and which, on the whole does not much matter.

Now, although we may be deeply convinced of the truths of religion, we cannot look round upon an even moderately large acquaintance and not find a good many among these godless people who show forth the Christian virtues. It may have been our privilege to have seen a man sacrifice even his life for scientific research or for the deliverance of his neighbours from the cruel bondage of disease, and we may know that he professed to be a materialist. We may have received such kindness and sympathy as we can never forget or repay from a man—and we might even say now-a-days, though the case is rarer, from a woman—in whom the ordinarily received doctrines of religion produced nothing but a bitter irritation. And more than this is true: we have not only seen such people produce what we call, and rightly call, "the fruits of the spirit," but we have seen them the recipients of such help and consolation as our fathers believed to be reserved for what old-fashioned people called "the servants of God," and to be reserved for them alone. For instance, who has not felt his heart sink on hearing of some misfortune which threatens a friend who has no belief in the sustaining power of God? The misfortune has fallen, and we dare hardly turn our eyes towards our friend. The blow, we feel, will distract, agonize, humiliate him. On the contrary, when we see him we are amazed. He is calm, self-possessed, anxious not to distress those near and dear to him. Such courage seems possible enough in one who can resign himself to the will of God, but almost miraculous in him who trusts to nothing outside himself. To take a different instance, how many good, religious women have trembled for some one who is, they know, set in the midst of exceptional temptations, and who has given up the faith of his childhood. "He has nothing to keep him straight," they sigh. They dread to see him change for the worse, and, of course, their fears may be but too well founded. But like the men of old, he *may* come, he often does come, unscathed out of the midst of the "burning fiery furnace." It is astonishing how much power to resist evil lies in some natures which are not religious. There they stand, these sceptical young people, secure and good like their religious brothren "in their coats, their hosen, and their hats," and "the smell of fire is not on them."

How are these things to be explained by religious people? Our fathers did not love truth as we love it. They would not look at the goodness of heretics, let alone of sceptics. In their terror of mentalconfusion they declare first that such goodness was but self-interest, and then in their rage at being unable wholly to shut their eyes to the goodness of the godless, they cursed such goodness and ventured to declared that "Works done before the grace of Christ . . . have the nature of sin." Still the words stand, a blot upon the Book of Common Prayer. The good men who drew up those articles, were not horrified by the thought they expressed, and generations of good men coming after them have not troubled to get the words expunged—direct attack though they make upon the magnanimity of God.

Did our fathers really think it impossible that a perfect God should help and console those who failed to recognize His power; that He made with His creatures an unalterable compact such as a benevolent but proud ruler might make to-day—an offer of protection to such only as proclaimed themselves his subjects? Few would put such a notion into words now. The narrowest preacher when once he had descended the pulpit stairs would hesitate. Nevertheless it is a notion which dies hard and is often revived in church. "Why should I have born the burden and heat of the day, and tried all my life to honour God, and then get no more benefits than a man who has done so much less?" cries not unnaturally the religious man. To say this, however, is only to insist that "godliness" should be "a way of gain." As to the value of faith, it is not a thing which can be computed by adding up advantages. It is known to those who have faith and to those who desire to have it alike, it is a thing for which many men would sell all that they have, bet it is not "a way of gain." To believe—to have even a lurking suspicion—that God takes no thought for those who pay Him no homage is to sacrifice the character of God in order to exalt the duty of godliness.

It is time, we think, that God-fearing men and women claimed boldly and openly to belong to the same company as the godless good. From our point of view, these latter are the recipients of the direct grace of God, a gift which He still bestows upon the unthankful who render Him no service but the sweet-smelling odour of their good deeds. They may refuse to have fellowship with professing Christians, but the latter should never cease to declare them brethren. From a religious point of view, they are blind men destined to arise and show a light to the righteous, a light which reveals the latest discovered attribute of God, His magnanimity.—*Spectator*.

WOMAN IN CHINA.

Everybody knows who knows anything at all about the Chinese Revolution that not the least remarkable thing connected with it has been the awakening of a spirit of greater independence amongst Chinese ladies. We use the higher society term since, as we believe, it is only amongst the higher ranks, at any rate, only amongst the more educated classes of woman, that the new spirit is yet to be found in any great degree. How tremendously important such a departure is from previous custom can only be appreciated by those who have known how strict has been all native etiquette with regard to the gentler sex. From the date of birth the woman has been placed on an entirely different plane from the man. It is but stating the case in its mildest terms to say that the coming of a daughter is not hailed with the same expression of joy as accompany the birth into life of a son. At the farther end of the scale, we find the ugly fact of infanticide, fortunately, but little resorted to even amongst the poorest. Fathers even in respectable circles, however, not infrequently omitted to count their daughter when asked respecting the number of their family.

In consequence of the inferior status allotted to girls, very few of them were ever educated, and there is no doubt respecting the terrible loss that this custom has brought on China as well as on all other lands where it has held sway. Children are the joint production of their parents. They partake of the nature of both and the more this has been cultivated, the more may we hope to see the benificial results in offspiring. This is a matter which is now occupying the attention it deserves. Similarly other native customs are being examined into with a view to change where change promises good. Already we see the effect inthe greater freedom granted to ladies in moving about amongst their friends and acquaintances.

Indeed the effect of the revolution on the feminine mind is in some respects greater than it has been amongst men. During the few fighting months, there were not only Chinese ladies of good standing who formed themselves into Red cross bands but others still more strenuous who enlisted in a corps of Amazons determined to do or die for the case which so strongly appeald to them. A great deal of the new spirit, of course, has been evolved under Western influence, the influence at once of precept and example. There are now large numbers of girls' schools amongst the mission establishments all over the country. Some rank as High Schools would rank in our home lands, and we have seen examples of the work done in such establishments that would do credit to students of like standing in England and America. It is a pleasure to meet as one may now do on occasion, educated native ladies speaking English and perhaps French with fluency. Their mental equipment is quite sufficient for them, once shyness has worn off, to hold their own in general conversation. They have most charming manners, and readily adapt themselves to their company. At present the one danger, perhaps, in their emancipation is the fear that they may want to go too rapidly and too far. There is an immense field for the trained efforts of educated women in China. They would be out of place in politics. It may be that it will take some time before Chinese politics will be in a fit state for delicately nurtured ladies to take a share in. But, if this be so, there is the world of social life. There are millions and tens of millions of their native sister who will require a helping hand, the hand of the more gifted, if ever they are to be raised from the slough in which they now wallow. It is so in other lands besides China, and it is such work that we would earnestly recommend them to take up. Women in England and America who adopt the tactics of the militant suffaragete, though we cannot byany means applaud their action may yet be said to have an excuse therefore which, as yet, the Chinese lady has not got. All girls in Western lands are fairly well educated. Many are so well trained that they are competent to do whatever man can do in many lines of life, including the professions. It will be long before that is so in China, and until it is we recommend Chinese ladies to devote their energies to social reform, and especially to education.—*Celestial Empire*.

PARIS FASHIONS.

Fashion continues to ring changes more graceful and becoming than before. Costumes still remain to surprise us, for they are but yet in process of creation, none of the models being entirely completed. But in blouses the edict has gone forth, and I have been permitted a private view of some of the spring varieties made by the largest *ateliers*.

The reign of white tulle and lace is firmly established; more than ever are entire blouses being manufactured of this combination, though the relative values have been reversed. Where formerly blouses were made of heavy rich lace veiling tulle, the tulle (the finest obtainable) is now draped over the lace, giving to the blouse a soft cloudy impression eminently delicious.

Enhancing the effect is a trimming of very tiny tulle ruffles, as many as four used one over the other; a variation of this is miniature flat pleatings used in the same way, or tiny fluted ruffles. Another trimming is formed by lines of fine shirrings; these are either plain or drawn into minute pleats like narrow headings.

I was surprised to see that by the ingenious mingling of certain coloured tulles a very good Bulgarian effect can be obtained in a blouse with nothing more ambitious for its groundwork than this simple white tulle now so fashionable. One I saw had a very low waistcoat of the new tone of copper called *tabac d' Orient*; this was formed by nothing more pretentious than the crossing of two draped bands and the tucking of them into the belt. Above this simple arrangement was a second waistcoat made in three tones of red tulle edged at the top with a narrow pleat of green and one of yellow. Other blouses have this waistcoat effect in different shades of copper, and graduated tones of primrose red or *chicoree* green. The tiny ruffles and pleats I have described trim the *decolletage* of the waistcoat, and are used at the wrist, sometimes ornamenting the sleeve as far up as the elbow.

Sleeves are long and much wider, and are held in at the wrist by five pleats forming a fulness on the outer side only. As a rule some description of a fancy pointed cuff finishes this model. Another sleeve *Madame la Mode* has devised is very long and quite plain, and has at the elbow on the inner side three pleats that give ease to the elbow (what a boon this innovation would have been a short time back during the reign of the skin-tight coverings!), while from the wrist, extending upwards and widening towards the elbow, is a tulle ruffle edged with *applique* lace.

Plain silk *crepon* is also being utilised in the manufacture of the new blouses, and sheer white linen is almost entirely superseded by the new striped cotton *crepons*, which are formed in every colour with wide or narrow stripes on a white ground. With these blouses the kimono sleeve is out of favour, the popular fashion being very much gathered at the shoulders over several small cordings. When these cordings are continued down the front, this new trimming is highly effective, and is usually also continued at the cuff, terminating in a full heading, from which falls a tulle ruffle.

Narrow leather belts and large buttons in the same shade as the stripes help materially to trim these blouses.

Dressier blouses are made of heavy silk, upon which are embroidered large flowers at intervals. The majority of these, as of most blouses, are innocent of collar, a style which is so sweetly pretty for the young girl or youthful wife, and which can be made as becoming to the older woman if a slightly higher neck-piece of finest chiffon (lined with palest flesh colour) be inserted. This has no trimming or binding, being simply feather-stitched or having a narrow band of the chiffon to head a beading of the sewing silk.

What collar there is is semi-sailor, rolled, and having rather deep points, something like a Quaker collar, in front; sometimes a very full sailor's knot in satin is worn with this, or the top is just drawn together by a safety-pin brooch, light and pretty-looking, with, for choice, the figure of a dog representing one's favourite breed. These dog-pins are all the rage just now in Paris, and are to be seen in every manufacture, from silver to emeralds.

A tremendous amount of Russian embroidery is seen on the white nun's veiling blouses, and, as this is most decorative, the blouses, though so simple in themselves, have an extremely dressy effect. As greens, blues, purples, reds, and orange are so mixed in these trimmings, the blouses have the advantage of looking equally well with any skirt or any hat, a recommendation in the eyes of very busy women or girls whose allowances are yet limited to a slender purseful. A further advantage is that, though more costly, naturally, in the initial outlay, a really good Russian embroidery will wash as well as will the nun's veiling.

This embroidery is not bought, by-the-by, by the yard or the piece by our *couturieres*, but is embroidered upon the blouse itself, a large staff of Russian workers being employed by one firm in particular solely for this purpose.—ROGEVER *In The World*.

NO CAUSE FOR ALARM.

Algernon—"You need not fear tramps or hooligans when you are with me, darling. I'm a champion runner. If any of them attacked us, I'd run off and bring help in no time."

HIS SHARE.

The head of the college was very angry:

"So you confess that this unfortunate young man was carried to the pump and drenched with water? Now, what part did you take in this disgraceful affair?"

"The left leg, sir," replied the undergraduate meekly.

SOMETHING TOWARDS IT.

The last tramcar was plodding sleepily along, and the inside passengers were mostly dozing.

Suddenly there was the sharp chink of a falling coin, and instantly every occupant of the car was wide awake. An old man with a twinkling eye leant down and picked the coin up.

"Anybody dropped a sovereign?" he queried.

Six men and two women hurriedly searched their pockets and shouted, "Yes," as only people who think that there is a chance of getting money can shout.

"Well," said the old villain, here is a halfpenny, of it, any way."

ADDRESS

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THE SACK OF BADAJOZ.

The horrors of the sack of Badajoz have been told again and again by narrators of varying literary merit and powers of observation. Hodenberg's description of them, written only two days after the storm, contains a few points which other eye-witnesses have left unmentioned, and has at any rate the merit of being a contemporary impression, recorded before the various legends of that bloody night and dreadful morning had coalesced into the received version which every one knows.

"I was one of the first of the idle spectators who went into the town, when day-light appeared, and the firing had nearly ceased. I closely viewed the breaches, which were no more than part of the exterior wall battered down, which, with the rubbish and some soil of the rampart, had tumbled into the ditch, so as to make the ascent a little less than perpendicular. I found it difficult to climb up, and was struck with astonishment and admiration at the supernatural bravery and coolness that had been evinced by our men. In some parts they had, when descending into the ditch, found themselves up to the neck in water, which the enemy had let in from the river. This alone, on a dark night, and under a most destructive fire might have checked less brave soildiers. They had pushed on to the breaches, and forcing their way to the top, found them guarded with *chevaux de frise* of sharpened sword-blades carefully chained together, so that it required time and unusual effort to remove them. Behind had stood the enemy, twelve deep, keeping up a steady fire until our men had come up to the very muzzles of their muskets. I counted between seven and eight hundred of our dead, among them several friends and acquaintances with whom I had conversed on the previous day, and who had told me with much cheerfulness what part was allotted to each of them in the attack. I regret to say that of the wounded—who had been about 2,000—many were still lying on the rampart or in the ditch, still without assistance.

"Unfortunate Badajoz, after sustaining all the horrors of the siege, met with the usual fate of places taken at the point of the bayonet. In less than an hour after it fell into our possession, it looked as if centuries had gradually completed its devastation. The surviving soldier, after storming a town, considers it as his indisputable property, and thinks himself at liberty to commit any enormity by way of indemnifying himself for the risking of his life. The bloody strife has made him insensible to every better feeling: his lips are parched by the extraordinary exertions that he has made, and from necessity, as well as inclination, his first search is for liquor. This once obtained, every trace of human nature vanishes, and no brutal outrage can be name which he does not commit. The town was not only plundered of every article which the soldiers could carry off, but whatever was useless to them or could not be removed was wantonly destroyed. Wherever an officer appeared in the streets the wretched inhabitants flocked around him with terror and despair, embraced his knees, and supplicated his protection. But it was vain to oppose the soldiers: there were 10,000 of them crowding the streets, the greater part drunk, discharging their pieces in all directions,—it was difficult to escape them unhurt.

"A couple of hundred of their women from the camp poured also into the place, when it was barely taken, to have their share of the plunder. They were if possible, worse than the men. Gracious God! such tigresses in the shape of woman! I sickened when I saw them coolly step over the dying, indifferent to their cries for a drop of water; and deliberately search the pockets of the dead for money, or even divest them of their bloody coats. But no more of these scenes of horror. I went deliberately into the town to harden myself to the sight of human misery—but I have had enough of it: my blood has been frozen with the outrages I have witnessed. War is a dreadful scourge—may Heaven protect your happy islands from becoming the theatre of such wretchedness."—From "A Dragoon of the Legion," by C. Oman, in *Blackwood's Magazine* for March 1913.

RIVAL THUNDER.

Tourist—"I say, guide, it's about time we were getting near the falls, isn't it?"

Guide—"Yes, sir. May I request the ladies to stop talking for a moment, and you will then be able to hear the thunder of the waters quite distinctly."

RARE OLD LACE.

HOW TO WASH AND FINISH IT.

The care of lace is pleasant workwhich cannot fail to appeal to every woman, and rare specimens must be handled with the greatest care in the washing. It is better to remove the dirt as far ar possible by shaking in good soap-lather, and by gently squeezing between the hands until it is quite clean. The lace should then be rinsed in clean warm water to remove all the soap. Fine lace should never be boiled, but after the rinsing process it should be stiffened adequately and ironed. The best stiffening agent that can be used is gum water, made by dissolving 4oz. of gum arabic in a quart of boiling water. The average proportion of this gum water used for stiffening is a tablespoonful to a quarter of a pint of water. If the lace being treated is white, it is well to have the gum water slightly blued. Dip the lace in twice to enable it to take the stiffening; then squeeze it carefully, roll it in a cloth for a few minutes, and afterwards pin it carefully on to a covered board.

FINISHING PIECE LACE.

Place the lace on the covered table, wrong side up, and with the selvedge to the edge of the table. Pin out the straight edge first, placing the pins so that they lie parallel with the edge of the lace, and having the pins close together. It is advisable to fix one opposite to each point.

Now pin the points carefully, pulling the lace gently to the width, and leave the lace until it is almost dry. Just before removing the pins pass a small, moderately hot iron along the middle, using care to avoid the pins in case of tearing the lace. Now remove the pins, iron the selvedge, and press out the points.

HAY AS A TINTING MEDIUM.

The string-colour that has been so fashionable of late may be easily obtained by dipping lace into a strong infusion of hay, or hayseeds. Unless, however, the solution is tolerably strong in colour, the tint will be but slight. To obtain the infusion place a good handful of hay-seeds in a pan, cover with about a quart of boiling water, and allow these to simmer until the water is dark in colour. Then strain and use.

USEFUL IDEAS.

TO REMOVE STAINS FROM DRESS MATERIAL.

For removing grease spots or to wash coloured or black material use the water in which dried white beans have been boiled. It is astonishing how successful the application of this simple and cheap remedy is. In a great many cases it saves using strong acids, which are ordinarily used, and which in removing spots often destroy the texture of the material under treatment. Boil the quantity of beans you desire to use in soft water—this is important—without salt. The beans when ready for the table can be salted after the liquor has been removed. This liquor possesses the cleansing qualities. Grease wine, fruit, and even ink spots disappear if the damaged piece is soaked in the tepid liquor and rubbed gently. To 1lb. of beans about two quarts of water should be used, or to smaller quantities water in proportion. If black or coloured, silk, woollen, or cotton materials are to be washed, squeeze and rub the articles singly in the tepid water in which beans have been boiled; use no soap; rinse twice in tepid water. Iron while still damp, and your material looks like new.

THE TREATMENT OF LACE.

To wash cream-coloured laces use either benzine or water and soap. In the first case soak the laces in benzine and squeeze repeatedly until the laces are clean. In the latter case use a porcelain cylinder, wind the laces carefully and evenly round, tack a piece of muslin over the whole, and bring to the boil in a little soap and a sufficient quantity of water. After this, soap the cylinder a little and rub gently. If a cylinder is not available for the purpose, carefully tack the laces on top of each other so that the pattern fits; then soap well, and wash carefully by hand. Rinse repeatedly in cold water, squeeze the lace as dry as possible, and put between towels to dry. Iron while still damp over a muslin cloth, and see that your pattern is carefully treated with the hot iron. If it is desired to give laces a deeper cream colour, draw them quickly through a weak infusion of coffee.

WHAT'S MINE'S THINE.

By. A. B. COOPER.

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I.

"And to Miss Eva Boyd my library, in grateful recognition of her unfailing kindness, and the many lonely hours she has cheered."

That was the last clause of the last will and testament of Michael Lightwood, who lived at the top of Parker's Buildings, Parker's Court, Fulham, S.W., and who latterly had been an old age pensioner.

Almost to the last, he was able to get up and down those dreadful flights of stairs which led to his high abode, and to take his constitutional in Bishop's Park, but being dim of sight, he had had to forego the old-time joy of reading, until Miss Boyd, a Scotch girl and a teacher at the Council School, found him out. Then he pulled out the old chest of books from under the bed, and told her where to find certain passages, and lifted his old hands in unfeigned joy as she read them.

And that was how the reading circle—or rather triangle—commenced. It really started with a straight line—the old man on one side of the hearth (and latterly in his bed) and the young lady on the other. It developed the traingular shape after Dr. Alexander Macdonald, being greatly harassed by his hordes of unremunerative patients happened to make his call upon old Lightwood in the evening, eight or nine hour later than his usual calling-time. He surprised Miss Boyd in the Midst of "The Cotter's Saturday Night," and she was reading it so amazingly well that the doctor—who was also a London Scot—only made his presence known when the last majéstic lines—

"But still the patriot and the patriot bard.
In bright succession rise, her ornament and guard!"

brought the reading to a close.

After that night, the doctor changed his calling hour upon certain days of the week. He found that the exigencies of his practice imperatively demanded his undivided attention up to eight o'clock in the evening on Mondays and Thursdays (which he found by observation and inquiry were Miss Boyd's visiting evenings) and that he could most conveniently call on the old gentleman in Parker's Court after surgery hours.

Sometimes he brought a book, and sometimes Miss Boyd brought a book, and sometimes the three just talked. But old Mr. Lightwood preferred his own books, a choice but dilapidated set which included—besides the Burns already mentioned—Elia, and Hazlitt, and Izaak Walton and Gilfillan and Keats and Leigh Hunt, and the like. The doctor discovered on these evenings a new revelation of delight, and, whether listening to Eva Boyd's musical voice, or taking a turn himself, found himself, somehow, a happier man than he had ever been since he left Bonnie Scotland.

And now the old man was dead, and had left his books to Miss Boyd; and everything else he died possessed of to the doctor as the only means of paying his never-presented bill. As a matter of fact, a broker gave the doctor ten shillings for the lot, so that his remuneration worked out at something like a half-penny a visit!

But Miss Boyd insisted upon Doctor Macdonald making a choice of two or three books from her "legacy," so, as Burns was associated in his mind,—if not in his heart—with the first meeting of the "Reading Circle," he took that, after helping their fair donor to carry it and its companions to her lodgings.

Poor little lodgings they were, in a very quiet but unutterably dull street, quite close to the big Council School. These lodgings did not suggest ample means! Dr. Macdonald probably knew too well how far eighty pounds a year would go in London, but he didn't know how far half that sum would go when all the rest was sent to "the auld folk at hame."

Of course, men are great fools. That's one of the things that every woman knows. Eva Boyd knew it particularly well in the doctor's case. She knew just as well as if he had put it into words that he was in love with her, and she knew, equally well, but not better, that she was most satisfactorily in love with him. Then why did he not propose?

Though she asked herself the question, Eva knew why. It was because he was a silly, conscientious, over-cautious, self-distrustful fool! She saw the doctor quite often, of course, and his eyes always told her the same plain tale. But there was no understanding between them. That was the trouble. Had there been, she would have been willing to wait till her hair grew grey. As it was she feared that the years would drift on and on, and the love of twin souls would be lost in the void.

II.

It wasn't often the doctor got so far out of his latitude as Bond Street, but he had been to call upon a specialist in Harley Street and, as the May sunshine was making the new paint and gay window-boxes of the West End look quite inspiring, he was strolling along the causeway mentally comparing every woman he saw with Eva Boyd, and always to the latter's advantage.

Suddenly he came to a halt opposite a poster pasted on a board and hung in the vestibule of a building. It contained the words "Burns' Exhibition" in large letters, and in smaller type "Relics, Mementoes, Manuscripts, Rare Editions of the Works of the Scottish National Poet. Admission, One Shilling."

Dr. Macdonald pushed open the glass door and planked down his shilling with alacrity. Burns and Boyd were inseparably associated in his mind. Until Eva's exquisitely modulated voice had made Burns a living poet to him, he had been content to worship in the national temple without knowing much of the deity it enshrined. But now he was interested, and before he had been inside ten minutes he had told himself he would ask Miss Boyd to accompany him on a return visit that they might enjoy it together.

He propped his elbows presently on the top of a glass case in which one cheap looking, time-stained volume reposed, as if, for all the world, it had been a duchess's Pekinese puppy at Croft's. Another man, a man with a strong, canny Scotz face, side whiskers grey, a bowler hat, and a red waistcoat, was doing exactly the same thing at the other side of the case.

The doctor red the printed card which was placed beside the book and gleaned the following information about it:

"The Kilmarnock Edition of Burns's Poems. The first edition of the poems of the National Bard of Scotland was published at Kilmarnock in June, 1786. Of this edition Robert Burns wrote: 'I threw off six hundred copies of which I had got subscriptions for about three hundred and fifty. My vanity was highly gratified, by the reception I met with from the public, and besides I pocketed, all expenses deducted, nearly twenty pounds.'"

"Lent by Logan Pierpont, Esq,"

"Puir sowl!" murmured the man at the other side of the case.

The doctor looked up and the two men smiled at each other.

"It's a topsy-turvy world," the elderly man said. "Here's the man who wrote the buik—penned such immortal things as 'The Cotter's Saturday Nicht' and Hallowe'en'—fair daft wi' joy at making a twenty-pound note out of it, and yet Logan Pierpont is glad to pay £5,000 for this wee bit buik."

"What!" said the doctor, so explosively that several people looked inquiringly in his direction.

"That book, sir—sure as you're there—£5,000. And it went to the States. I know a Scotsman who has called himself a fool ever since."

"Why?" aked the doctor.

"For letting it go. There isn't its marrow extant. It's a national disgrace that it should have gone to America."

"And would he have been willing to have given more than £5,000?" asked the doctor. "The thing seems impossible."

"Willing? He would give it tomorrow if he had the chance over again. You must remember that this is the greatest thing Scotland ever produced. No money value can ever represent its worth."

The man's eyes dilated with enthusiasm. The doctor smiled to himself and passed out into the street, determined to cultivate Burns a little more and judge for himself whether the opinion of this casual acquaintance were justified.

Accordingly, when surgery hourswere over, the doctor searched his shelves for the volume which he had selected from old Lightwood's box at Eva Boyd's request. He was some time finding it, for it was only a slim volume and he had not opened it once since bringing it home.

"Ha! Here it is!" he said, pulling the book out of its niche and opening it casually. With an exclamation of surprise, the doctor carried it to the shaded electric lamp on his table, and let the white light fall upon the time-stained pages.

"He might have been looking still at the famous Kilmarnock edition in the Burns Exhibition in Bond Street. Every capital, every archaic S—the same!"

With feverish interest the doctor turned to the title page, and there found the imprint of John Wilson, Kilmarnock, with the date 1786.

III.

If the grey-whiskered gentleman with a red waistcoat who was examining the Kilmarnock edition of Burns's Poems in Bond Street on Wednesday last would send his address to Box 34, he would hear of something which would interest him greatly.

"Um! That sounds uncommonly like ma'sel'," muttered Mr. Andrew Craigie, sitting up in the deep saddlebag chair in which he had hitherto been buried. "If it hadna been for the mention o' the red waistcoat it, might hae been some ither body—but it's me, I dinna doubt."

He rose and went down to the vestibule of the hotel, and rang up the Advertisement Department of the "Daily Planet," gave his name and address for Box 34, and thought very little more about it until the next evening. On returning from the theatre about 11 p.m. he found a gentleman waiting for him in the hotel loung.

The recognition was instantaneous and mutual, and the two men shook hands cordially.

"I'd do idea I was talking to Mr. Andrew Craigie the other afternoon," said the doctor, laughing. "I'm Doctor Alexander Macdonald. Will you give me five minutes in private? I've something to show you."

Come along doctor, said, Mr. Craigie up to ma rooms. We'll hae a smoke an' a crack togither—it's no that late.

They entered the lift together and presently were ushered into a magnificent suite of apartments the glory of which seemed to be lost upon the jovial millionaire.

"So you put that advertisement in 'Planet,' doctor, did you"? said Mr. Craigie, when they had their cigars going.

"I did" said the doctor. "You'll pardon my allusion to the colour of your vest, but it is the most absolutely distinctive thing about you."

Mr. Craigie laughed. "It did the trick, onyway," he said. "And what might be this interesting——"

"That!" said the doctor, cutting him short by placing old Michal Lightwood volume of Burns in his hand.

The millionai are stared at it. The "Original Boards" told their tale in a flash.

"The Kilmarnock Edition!" he fairly screamed "Wh-wh-where did ye get it, man? Speak! Where?" Mr. Craigie had leapt from his seat and was shaking the doctor by the shoulder.

"It's mine," said the doctor" or at least—it belongs to a young lady acquaintance of mine."

Mr. Craigie was now turning over the pages with loving care. What a treasure! What a treasure!" he muttered He seemed to have forgotten the doctor's presence. It's a better copy than Pierpont's—much better. It would make him green with envy."

"You said you knew a man in Scotland who would be willing to give five thousand pounds for a copy," broke in the doctor's voice. "I really sought you out in order to learn his name."

"Heavens above!" exclaimed the millionaire, clasping the book as though he feared to let it out of his hands for a movement, "his name's Andrew Craigie. It was ma ain sel' a' the time doctor, and if the buik's yours to sell, I'll write you a cheque for £5,000 before you gang hame."

How the doctor actualy did "gang hame" he had no subsequent clear remeberance. Not because the genial millonaire had treated him too well in the matter of refreshment, but simply and solely that he was too excited to note time, place, or circumstance. And yet strange to say, this gladness was no for himself. The moment he discovered the real value of the book he had picked casually out of his old patient's box he had never hesitated as to what both his duty and his inclination consisted in Eva Boyd would not have parted so lightly with a legacy of £5,000! What she did she did in ignorance, and the proceeds of this unique copy of the national Bard of Scotland were undoubtedly hers in equity if not in law.

So next day—or rather next evening—after the longest day on record—he presented himself at Eva's lodgings and finding her in, told her, without dealy and without any trimmings, of his discovery of the value of old Michael Lightwood's copy of Burns, and finished his narration by placing in her hands Mr. Andrew Craigie's cheque for £5,000.

"Oh, I am glad!" cried Eva. "You'll be able to buy that practice at Killieber you told me of. It hasn't been disposed of, I hope?"

"But—but how do you mean?" said the doctor.

"Why this cheque would buy it ten times over, wouldn't it? said Eva,

"Yes," said the doctor. "Old MacTavish wants four-fifty for the goodwill."

"Well?" said Eva, "you'll buy it of course."

"But I haven't got the money." said the doctor.

"What with five thousand pounds!" exclaimed Eva, looking, the doctor thought, bewitchingly beautiful with that expression of surprise in her eyes.

"But the cheque's yours!" said the doctor.

"Pooh!" cried Eva, in fine scorn at such a quixotic notion. "it's no more mine than you are."

She suddenly realized in the doctor's eyes what she had said, and a vivid blush swept across her beautiful face.

"Eva," said the doctor—and there was a lurking roguishness in the corners of his mouth—"if it were as much yours as I am, it would be wholly yours, but—"

"Then it needs no 'but,'" said Eva "We'll go shares in that cheque and spend it at Killiebar, eh? Its leap year, you know, and——"

The doctor caught her to his heart, and kissed her. "And what?" he, asked.

You are so dreadfully slow," said Eva.

BEAUTIFUL DRESSES AT THE HAY-MARKET.

Those who live in London must live dear London's life and share her latest crazes, and with fancy dress this can easily be done without any shock to those sweet women of early Victorian ideas. There are so many pretty costumes still unexploited, and we can see them so often at the theatre.

Take, for example, the women's dresses in *The Pretenders* at the Haymarket. I do not think I have ever seen more wondrous colour-grouping, more graceful and becoming gowns. I defy the plainest woman among us not to look her best if she followed the designs of Mr. S. H. Sime which have been so admirably carried out by Messrs. L. & H. Nathan, the well-known theatrical costumiers.

A green-grey note runs through the play, the most restful combination possible to imagine, and upon it all else is built.

In act I. Miss Westcott, as Margrete, wears a white gown with a wonderfully cut grey cloak, the chief feature of which are the sleeves. These come closely from the shoulders and arm-pits, gradually increasing in width, *a la kimono* to nearly the wrist, to which fall voluminous under-sleeves of the white used to make the gown. Norwegian embroidery in blue and white discs trims the cloak, and a head circlet of the same confines the veil of greeny-grey chiffon spangled with dull gold spots. Her belt is of grey and blue kid, and a cord of blue falls nearly to her ankles.

In Act II. Margrete's wedding dress has a grey and white under-dress, a mauve corsage pointed deep in front, a rich blue cloak again embroidered, and a white veil reaching only to her elbows. She wears a crown, below which her hair, in contrast to its dressing in the previous act, is gathered into a jewelled net.

Another dress of Margrete's had a biscuit-coloured under-dress with mant'e of the softest olive green trimmed with black and gold embroidery worked in Norwegian design. This mantle again showed us the pretty sleeved kimono from the elbow but tight-fitting from the shoulder.

The dress in which Margrete is discovered singing by her son's cradle is one of the prettiest in the play. Her hair is plaited in two long plaits and bound in blue ribbon—just a pretty fashion. The under-dress is mauve shot with grey with a stomacher of greeny-brown and an upper corsage of soft olive green-bordered with blue embroidery. The sleeves are original and most quaint—perhaps the very sleeves we are told our *couturiers* are searching for. They have three large puffs, and from the last falls a long shaped edging extending over the inside of the hand. On her head is a circlet of blue and green.

FREE LIST SUSPENDED.

He was giving his new aeroplane a a trial. All went well until he found himself directly over the football ground, where a match was in progress.

Then, there was a sharp report, and a few moments latter, he was lying on the ground—wondering whether he had got into the Milky Way by mistake with a group of club officials bending over him.

As he slowly opened his eyes, the club secretary, with a sigh of relief, touched him gently on the shoulder.

"Ah," he murmured, "I'm glad you've come round. I don't think you paid your sixpence admission, did you?"

MADE A DIFFERENCE.

Mother—"To think that my little Ethel should have spoken so impertinently to papa to-day at dinner! She never hears me talk in that way to him."

Ethel (stoutly)—"Well, but you choosed him, and I didn't."

HARD TO EXPLAIN.

Mr. Wedgwood Benn, M.P., tells this amusing incident of his life in Parliament. Once when his party were particularly anxious to have a large attendance of members at the House, after sitting all night, it was decided to send telegrams to those who were not in attendence, stating, "Awaiting you at the House."

Unfortunately, the telegrams were accidentally sent to several members who were present, with the result that, upon their returning home and explaining to their wives what "terribly busy night" they had had at the House, trouble ensued.

THE KING'S GERMAN LEGION.

Wanderers in the byways of history do not easily forget the tale of those exiles of loyalty who followed the Stuarts in the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries, and lived or died beneath the French or the Spanish banner, in wars that were not their own. We have all read with a sigh the chronicle of those

"Who hied them forth to foreign lands,
Like bent and broken men,
Who left their dearest hope behind,
And might not turn again."

We all know the stirring rhyme of the "Island of the Scots," many of us that of "Clare's Dragoons"; but few, I think, ever remember that the House of Hanover was served in its day by exiled gentlemen as true and loyal as those who bore arms for the elder dynasty that they had supplanted. A chance placed in my hands last autumn eleven much frayed and folded letters, dated in 1812 and 1813, whose perusal made me understand, as I never had before, the spirit of the officers of the old "King's German Legion," which fought so well for Wellington on every Peninsular field, from Talavera to Bayonne, and bore not the least honourable share in the winning of the crowning mercy of Waterloo.

The chronicle of the King's German Legion is a very notable record of military loyalty. The House of Guelph was well loved in its own patrimonial electorate, and when, in June 1803, Napoleon sent the army of Mortier to overrun Hanover, and crushed all resistance therein, the hearts of the officers of the little electoral army, which was disbanded by the capitulations of Lauenburg, were hot with loyal rage. They had the choice between bowing to the Emperor's yoke, and seeing their country handed over to such monarch of alien blood as he might decree, or of abandoning their native air and their paternal acres—most of them belonged to the noble and landowning class—for exile. The large majority chose to follow the path of honour, and to serve their elector on foreign, if they could not on German, soil. During the autumn of 1803 the Hanoverian officers were streaming over to England by dozens and by scores, to ask King George to dispose of their services as he might think best. The rank and file soon began to follow them in considerable numbers—already by August, less than two months after the capitulation of Lauenburg, two provisional infantry regiments had been embodied, and a larger organisation, to be called the King's German Legion, was authorised in December. It included every arm—light and line infantry, hussars and heavy dragoons, artillery and engineers. All through 1804 new units were being created, all the officers and, most of the men being Hanoverians, and, for the most part, old soldiers of the electoral army. Thus was formed the large body of troops which, throughout the remainder of the Napoleonic war, fought as steadily beside our British regiments as the ancestors, whom they legitimately represented, had done at Blenheim and Dettingen, at Fontenoy and Minden—From "A Dragoon of the Legion," by C. Oman, in *Blackwood's Magazine* for March.

C'EST LE PREMIER PAS.

The Premier's a marvellous man,
And Downing Street thoroughly suits him,
He spends all the time that he can
In seeing that no one uproots him.
But, spite of his graces and airs,
By one of those horrible accidents Fate pretty often prepares
He finds himself up against Maxse.

His attitude's splendidly brave
When facing the opposite benches;
When Tories bring charges most grave
He very infrequently blenches.
Defying the lightning's a game
At which he's distinctly Ajaxy,
Yet somehow he seems, all the same,
To funk an encounter with Maxse.

He's ready to face F. E. Smith
And handy at countering Carson;
He shows a good nerve when he's with
A Suffragette threatening arson.
But still there's a person he'd like
To see in the bed of the Black Sea
Yet whom he is fearful to strike,
And that's the redoubtable Maxse.

This Maxse has dared to defy
The law of the land he inhabits,
Yet Asquith looks on with an eye
Like that of the tamest of rabbits.
Lloyd George he's quite ready to snub
And Winston at times makes him waxy,
And yet he's not anxious to drub
The sadly rebellious Maxse.

The Clock Tow'r stands empty and lone
Without any lodger within it,
And hope it has recently shown
Of greeting a tenant next minute.
But time ticks remorselessly on
Recorded by Beg Ben and taxi
Yet still is that Tow'r woebegone
At thought of the absentee Maxse.

The prison but asks to be used
And growls at this strange hesitation
And says, "There is someone accused—
This surely in his destination."
The river sends up from below
Ascent that's not opoponaxy,
But still does the Premier show
No signs of imprisoning Maxse.

In vain do all precedents call
On this most remarkable being.
But since he does nothing at all
The Public must wait without seeing.
He sits up above at a height
That's lofty as is Cotopaxi,
But still he exhibits affright
When told that he ought to face Maxse.

So nothing whatever occurs,
And therefore it isn't surprising
That everybody infers
That Asquith's afraid of chastising.
Stand forth and a statuette mould,
You twentieth-century Praxiteles, of the man who has told
Us all that he daren't tackle Maxse!

MOSTYN T. PIGOTT.—(*In The World.*)

LITERALLY TRUE.

(A drama in less than one act).
Time: 11-30 p.m.
Place Parlor of her house.
She (indignantly)—"Sir! Relieve me of your presence."
He (rising and taking the ring from her finger putting a sofa cushion under each arm, holding the dog in one hand, grabbing a chair, stuffing a chocolate box in his pocket, and sticking a bunch of flowers in his mouth)—Just as you say; I'll send a messenger for the rest."

IN LIGHTER VEIN.

QUITE PLAUSIBLE.

Customer—"I believe that it was at this shop that I bought this cane?"

Shopkeeper—"Yes, sir, I had the pleasure of selling you that handsome stick."

Customer—"You said at the time that the handle was of genuine ivory direct from Ceylon, and I now find that it is artificial."

Shopkeeper—"I really can't help it, sir. I import that ivory, and the only explanation that I can give is that the elephants have taken to wearing false tusks."

DIDN'T MIND.

Little Emily had learned that certain comestibles, though most palatable, were forbidden to a five-year-old. One day she was helping mother prepare luncheon for company.

"Mother," she said, "that lobster salad looks 'vitin'."

"Does it, dear?" answered the mother.

"Yes," Then, after a moment:—"Mother, don't you think it would be nice if you was just to ask me to have a little at the table? You could say, "Emily, will you have some lobster salad?" Of course, I needn't take any, you know. But your asking me would look nice 'fore Mrs. Brown. "Don't you think so?"

Her mother agreed, and during luncheon, Emily was a model of propriety. When the salad came, her mother said, "Emily, will you have some lobster salad?"

"Hub," was the prompt response; "don't care if I do."

CURED.

The Missionary smiled benevolently on the native tribes around him. "I will cure them all of cannibalism," he said hopefully. "They have treated me kindly so far, and I am sure I shall convert them all."

After being introduced to their chief, he retired to the special hut, the tribe had prepared for him, where he was shotly afterwards joined by a native.

"The king has sent me to dress you for dinner," said the man.

"Ah!" smile the missionary. "How thoughtful of him. You are the royal valet, I suppose?"

"No," replied the native, "I'm the Royal cook."

THE BEST DREAM.

An Irishman, and a Scotsman, were traveling across a western prairie. It happened that, one afternoon, they shot a single quail, which would serve for breakfast for one of them on the following morning. Knowing that the bird was not enough for the two they agreed that it should be eaten by the one who should have the best dream during the night.

When they awoke early in the morning, the Irishman said to the Scotsman:—"An' phwat did you dr-ream, Sandy?"

"Well," answered the Scot," I dreamed I saw a beautiful basket descend from Heaven, and then I got into it and was borne up to Paradise."

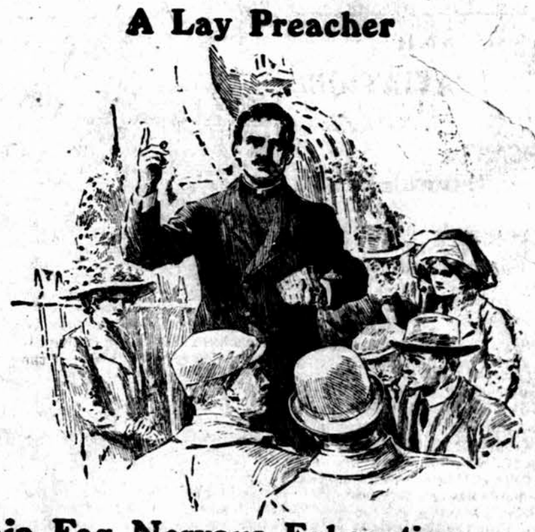
"And I dr-eamed," said the Irishman, "I saw you goin' up an' thought you wouldn't come back, an' so I got up and ate the quail!"

THE REARING OF CHILDREN.
A Lecture delivered BY
LT.-COL. COLLIE, I. M. S.
PRICE ANNAS TWO; POSTAGE ½ ANNA
To be had from the "Bombay Gazette."

Stephens' Inks

Stephens' Ribbons AND Carbons for Typewriters.

A Lay Preacher



Brain Fag, Nervous Exhaustion—

Just a *change of opinion* was enough to give Mr. W. King his present prosperity, for he realised in the nick of time that *his* way was *not* curing his brain fag and nervous exhaustion, so he tried the Phosferine way. Mr. King's method was to *ignore* his despondency and feeling of collapse, and persuade himself there was nothing unusual in the painful fatigue the lightest effort to work cost him, until, as he steadily *got worse*, he resolved to drop his own opinion and see what Phosferine could do. The result was so astonishingly beneficial, even after a *few* doses, that the brain fag and nervous exhaustion ceased entirely, enabling him to do *more* work than before and yet not feel the strain. This remarkable advantage is seen in the extraordinary energy and vigour of Mr. King's public speaking, and so amazingly have his prospects improved since his speedy recovery, that he declares he *had* to come forward with the evidence of the magnificent benefit he derived from Phosferine.

Quite Gone—Never Return.

Mr. W. J. King, School House, Trumpington Rd., Forest Gate, London, E., writes:—"I am writing to add my name to the list of those people who have found Phosferine to be the Greatest of all Tonics. Some time back I was very much run down through overstrain brought on by incessant bodily exercise and mental application. The usual tendency of mankind is to give up some of their work, have a rest, and at the same time take medicine, so I endeavoured to *keep going on without seeking advice*, but as I was *getting worse* I found *that* policy would not do. Having heard many friends speak about Phosferine, and one in particular offering me some, I decided to give it a trial. Purchasing a 2/6 bottle, I began to doctor myself. The result not only astonished me, but others also noticed how much better I was, even althongh I had only taken a *few* doses. I found I could do the same amount of work *easier*, and at present am able to do *more* than before and yet not feel the strain. I have a good deal of public speaking, and I find an occasional dose of Phosferine is a great benefit."—May 28, 1912.

PHOSFERINE
GREATEST OF ALL TONICS
A PROVEN REMEDY FOR

Sciatica	Maternity Weakness	Lassitude	Backache
Influenza	Premature Decay	Neuritis	Rheumatism
Indigestion	Mental Exhaustion	Faintness	Headache
Neuralgia	Sleeplessness	Brain Fag	Hysteria

And all disorders consequent upon a reduced state of the nervous system.

The Royal Tonic
Phosferine has been supplied by Royal Commands

To the British Royal Family	H.M. the Queen of Spain
H.I.M. the Empress of Russia	H.I.M. the Dowager Empress of Russia
H.M. the King of Spain	H.I.H. the Grand Duchess Olga of Russia
H.M. the King of Greece	H.R.H. the Grand Duchess of Hesse
H.M. the Queen of Roumania	The Imperial Family of China

And the Principal Royalty and Aristocracy throughout the world.
Price in Great Britain: Bottles, 2/9 & 4/6. Sold by all Chemists, Stores, &c.
PROPRIETORS—ASHTON & PARSONS, LTD., LONDON, ENGLAND.
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THE IDEAL AGUE SPECIFIC
Proved to be the Best.
Sold throughout India.
Sole Proprietors:—
M. T. MADON & Co., Manufacturing Chemists,
Corner Shop, CRAWFORD MARKET, BOMBAY.
N. B.—Enquiries solicited from reliable up-country Chemists and Druggists where we have not been represented.

BURGOYNE
FOR INVALIDS & DELICATE CHILDREN.
A RELIABLE & PALATABLE
FOOD TONIC
BURGOYNE'S
CHEMICAL FOOD
For over 25 years
THE LEADING IRON TONIC.
BE SURE TO ASK FOR "BURGOYNES."
BURGOYNE, BURBIDGES & CO., LONDON
FOR PURITY

...IATION.

...ANT ANNOUNCEMENT.

ACHIEVEMENTS NOT FOR PUBLICATION.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, Mar. 19.

In the House of Commons, to-day, Colonel Seely, introducing the Army Estimates, dwelt on the extraordinary misapprehension regarding aviation. He pointed out that officers never allowed their performances to be published; consequently their remarkable achievements passed unnoticed. Col. Seely said that we did not possess any Zeppelins, because they were not required. They were obviously useless for an expeditionary army, and they could not reinforce the garrison in Egypt or on the Indian frontier. It had been decided to have small transportable dirigibles. We should also possess 148 aeroplanes by May 31st. The Government had obtained a type superior to that of any other nation, but the difficulty was the engine. A prize was being offered for a suitable one, with promises of large purchases.

...ARMY ESTIMATES.

COL. SEELY'S EXCUSE FOR LACK OF MEN.

LONDON, Mar. 19.

In his speech introducing the Army Estimates, Colonel Seely spoke highly of the efficiency of each branch of the service, also of the conditions of health. He regretted that there was a shortage of 16 per cent in the Territorials, but said that, in the opinion of the Imperial Committee of Defence and of all the experts he could consult, the danger of an immediate and overwhelming invasion, or of a blow at the heart, was not one, which one need fear. Therefore, it was impossible to go to the country and say, as in other countries, viz, "unless the gap is filled, you are in imminent danger of disaster." Moreover, 105,000 Territorials had left on the termination of their engagements as efficient soldiers, and they would be anxious to rejoin in a time of national danger. The deficiency was not sufficient in any way to justify a compulsory scheme.

There had been, however, many changes and new factors since the question of invasion had been last considered. Mr. Asquith, therefore, had decided to appoint another Committee of Imperial Defence to re-consider the whole matter, and had also decided to invite the man, who, of all, had made the subject his own, namely, Mr. Balfour, to join the Committee. Mr. Balfour had accepted and was now conversant with the preliminary investigations, which were in progress.

Everyone, especially Ministerialists, owed Mr. Balfour a great debt of gratitude for his patriotic and unselfish spirit in consenting to this new departure of a political opponent, and sitting on an Imperial Defence Committee on a matter of vital national and Imperial importance.

PROMOTION FROM RANKS.

It was proposed to remedy the dwindling of the system of promotion from the ranks, due to the inability of the promoted ranker to live on his pay, by increasing the pay of officers of the intermediate ranks after six years' service, but it was proposed to promote specially selected men from the ranks after three years' service, granting them a special allowance of fifty pounds per annum for the first three years after promotion. The rank of second lieutenant would be abolished and increases in pay would follow, namely, in the case of a lieutenant, of half-a-crown a day; of a captain, after twelve years' service, two shillings; and of majors, after twenty-four years' service two shillings.

Promotions from among rankers would be from among men nominated by their commanding officers after an examination similar to that of the Special Reserve. It was believed that they would thus obtain men of great value.

The Army changes would cost from £100,000 to £150,000 annually.

LONDON, Mar. 20.

Dealing with the increase of pay in his speech on the Army Estimates, Colonel Seely stated that men promoted from the ranks would receive an outfit allowance of £150, which would be sufficient to give them a fair start. Apart from this there would be a special allowance of £50 annually for the first three years. After this, the officer thus promoted would have exactly the same position as any other officer.

A Lieutenant's initial rate of pay, said Colonel Seely, would be five and threepence daily: then, after three years' service, six and sixpence, and after seven years' service, nine shillings. Captains, after three years' service, would receive an increase of three shillings daily, provided that the total service was not less than twelve years. Majors, after twenty-four years' service, would receive increase of two shillings daily, and Lieutenant-Colonels, from three shillings to five shillings daily. Corresponding rates would be paid to the Cavalry.

"Incandescent Gas" is one of the healthiest, and most economical systems of lighting".—The LANCET (the leading Medical Journal in the United Kingdom).

THE REGICIDE.

GREEK ASSASSIN'S IDENTITY.

KING CONSTANTINE AND HIS ARMY.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, Mar. 19.

The King visited Queen Alexandra at Marlborough House to-day. Condolences and expressions of horror at the assassination of King George of Greece have been received from all parts of the world.

LONDON, Mar. 19.

It appears that the assassin is a weak-minded alcoholist, a school-attendant by occupation. He was twice dismissed, and petitioned the King, who referred him to the proper quarter. His petition was rejected.

SALONIKA, Mar. 20.

An examination of the regicide, which lasted all night, has not elicited evidence that he had accomplices. Schinas, who was formerly a teacher in Athens, where he was inscribed in the Faculty of Medicine, had been living by mendicancy and by delivering Socialistic harangues.

As he travelled from Athens to Salonika, he was asked the reason for the assassination and said: "He had to die somehow, as he had suffered from neurasthenia."

ATHENS, Mar. 20.

King Constantine in a message announces his succession to the Army, "to which I have devoted the whole of my life, with which wars, unsuccessful and successful, have indissolubly bound me. Always marching at its head, I shall not cease to devote my whole solicitude to the land and sea forces."

The following telegram was sent by H.E. the Governor of Bombay to H.M. the King Emperor:—"Government and people of the Bombay Presidency most respectfully tender warm sympathy in cruel bereavement."

His Majesty has replied:—"I sincerely thank you and the people of Bombay Presidency for your message of sympathy in the sorrow which has befallen me through the wicked assassination of the King of Greece."

UNITED STATES ARMY.

NEW GOVERNMENT'S FIRM POLICY.

WASHINGTON, Mar. 19.

The Secretary for War, in an announcement in favour of the immediate preparation of the States' military forces, contends that disarmament by international agreement is entirely out of place in view of the existing conditions. The Government proposes to maintain the present strength of the Army, to improve the National Guard, and create a Reserve, thus securing a small, compact and efficient army.

MARCONI SHARES.

BRITISH MINISTERS LIBELLED BY FRENCH PAPER.

LONDON, Mar. 19.

Mr. Herbert Samuel and Sir Rufus Isaacs have obtained judgment with costs against the French newspaper *Le Matin* for libel in connection with statements relating to the Marconi contract.

The newspaper has now admitted that the statements were false, and has apologised.

Counsel for the defence unreservedly accepted the denials of the Ministers that they were in any way connected with dealings in Marconi shares.

NATIONAL SERVICE.

EARL ROBERTS TO RECEIVE HIS HEART'S DESIRE.

LONDON, Mar. 20.

Colonel Weston, the newly-elected member for Kendal, in a speech after his election, said the Kendal result would bring to Earl Roberts the message his heart desired. It would be a good omen, and a great help to him in his campaign in favour of National Service.

LIVINGSTONE CENTENARY.

LONDON, Mar. 19.

On the occasion, to-day, of the centenary of the birth of Dr. Livingstone, the Dean of Westminster conducted a service around Livingstone's grave, and the Rev. J. P. Jones delivered a memorial address in Westminster Chapel.

The Archbishops of Canterbury and Dublin wrote letters hoping that efforts would be made to extend Livingstone's work throughout Africa.

ENTOMBED MINERS.

LONDON, Mar. 19.

The two Irish miners who were entombed in a flooded mine in Cumberland, have been rescued.

GERMAN AIRSHIP RUINED.

LONDON, Mar. 20.

The newest German military Zeppelin airship was destroyed yesterday in a gale after landing at Karlsruhe. This vessel was the ship supposed to have made a surreptitious trip to England.

CUNARD LINE.

LONDON, Mar. 20.

The Cunard Company has paid a dividend of 10 per cent. compared with 7 1-2 per cent. last year.

INDIAN CURRENCY.

QUESTIONS IN THE COMMONS.

TEN-RUPEE GOLD COIN PREFERRED.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, Mar. 19.

At question time in the House of Commons, Sir John Rolleston suggested that in order that the proposed Royal Commission on the Indian Currency should possess that impartiality and moral sanction, which its importance demanded. The ex-Indian officials, who had been actively responsible for the Indian currency experiments during the past twenty years should not be eligible.

Mr. Harold Banker, in reply, said that the Imperial Government did not consider it desirable thus to narrow the area of choice.

Replying to Mr. Touche, Mr. Baker announced that the Government of India had informed Lord Crewe that they would prefer a ten-rupee gold piece to the coinage of sovereigns, under the conditions stipulated by the Treasury, but the Government were contemplating institution of enquiries to ascertain the views of local authorities and other bodies. Lord Crewe could not state without further consultation with the Government of India, when a final decision would be reached, regarding the coinage of some gold coin in India.

THE WAR.

VICTORY AT CHATALJA CLAIMED BY TURKS.

CONSTANTNIOPLE, Mar. 19.

An official despatch claims that a victory has been won at Chatalja after a desperate infantry battle. The despatch adds that the Turkish forces are engaging the enemy along the whole line.

TURKISH LANDING PARTY REPULSED.

SOFIA, Mar. 20.

Five divisions of Turks at Chatalja, with artillery and cavalry, attempting an advance with the support of warships, were routed with heavy loss. Two battalions were isolated and driven to the seashore, where a portion escaped in the ships at night.

EXCESSES AT SCUTARI.

VIENNA, Mar. 20.

The papers report that the Austrian Consulate an Italian convent, an Austrian orphanage and a Franciscan monastery were nearly destroyed, and other Austrian establishments were damaged during the bombardment of Scutari. Italian nuns serving as nurses were killed and wounded. The papers also report alleged Montenegrin excesses on Albanians which they describe as intolerable.

GRÆCO-SERVIAN ARMADA.

A message to the *Times* from Salonika states that an armada of sixteen Greek and Servian transports, conveying thirty-six siege and other guns, and thirteen thousand Servian infantry, with a divisional staff, sailed on the 17th inst. for San Giovanni di Medua.

MYSTERIOUS AUSTRIAN FLEET.

LONDON, Mar. 20.

Importance is attached to the sailing of an Austrian fleet from Pola. The move is officially described as being for the purpose of manœuvres, but it is believed to be in connection with the searching of an Austrian steamer at San Giovanni di Medua, and claims arising out of the bombardment of Scutari.

BOMBAY CONSULAR REPORT.

The Consul-General for the Ottoman Empire in Bombay has received the following telegram fom the Foreign Office at Constantinople:—

"Constantinople, 19th March, 17 hours 30 minutes.—No change whatever on the 18th inst. at Adrianople. The army at Chatalja has taken the offensive all along the line and several battles and engagements have ended in succes for our troops, who have taken Kadikeny and the surrounding positions"

MONGOLIAN FRONTIER.

GRAVE EVENTS EXPECTED VERY SHORTLY.

ST. PETERSBURG, Mar. 19.

The *Novoye Vremya* says that, as the result of a circular from the Chinese Government regarding the possibility of a conflict with Russia, arising out of the projected Mongolian campaign, business in Fudsiadan, the Chinese town of Harbin, has almost ceased. The great majority of the Chinese merchants have liquidated their affairs. A similar state of affairs obtains at other frontier centres, and commerce is at a standstill. China has prohibited the exportation of all alimentary products.

The *Novoye Vremya* adds that grave events are expected very shortly.

FRENCH POLITICAL CRISIS.

PARIS, Mar. 19.

The Cabinet crisis is likely to be difficult, the two Houses being directly opposed upon an essentially political question.

PARIS, Mar. 20.

The Cabinet crisis is most serious, as it has thrown the Senate and the Chamber into conflict, the latter having repeatedly declared in favour of proportional representation.

LORD WILLINGDON.

LEAVES LONDON FOR INDIA.

LARGE COMPANY TO BID THEM FAREWELL.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, Mar. 20.

Lord and Lady Willingdon, accompanied by Captain Edward Vaughan, Lord Alistair Leveson-Gower, and Lieutenant Egerton, Aide-de-Camp, left Victoria this morning.

They were bidden farewell by a large company including several peers and peeresses, Mr. Francis Lucas representing Lord Crewe, Sir Thomas Holderness, Sir William Edgerley, Sir William Lee-Warner, and Mirza Ali Abbas Baig. They will be accompanied to Egypt by Lord Brassey and other relatives.

RICE-SHIP ASHORE.

GALLANTRY OF CREW OF LOCAL TUG.

AMSTERDAM, Mar. 19.

The captain of the steamer "Eastwell," which is ashore at the pier at Ymuiden, with a cargo of rice from Burma, has contracted with the Salvage Company of Maasluis to salve the wreck and cargo. Their plant has arrived from Ymuiden and further plant is being sent from England and from Norway. At present a storm prevents any approach to the vessel.

It appears that the captain, crew, and passengers, owe their safety to the gallantry and splendid seamanship of a local tug from Ymuiden, which, with only three men on board, succeeded, in spite of a heavy sea, in repeatedly bringing their small vessel alongside the "Eastwell," enabling those on the latter to jump into the tug.

CHINESE LOAN.

WITHDRAWAL OF AMERICAN BANKERS.

NEW YORK, Mar. 20.

The American group of bankers interested in the Chinese loan have issued a statement announcing their entire withdrawal from the Chinese loan negotiations.

RECOGNITION OF THE REPUBLIC.

WASHINGTON, Mar. 20.

Diplomats consider that President Wilson's declaration regarding the Chinese loan foreshadows official recognition of the Chinese Republic by the United States Government at an early date.

SERVICES COMMISSION.

BRITISH TONE WITHOUT INDIAN SWAMPING.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

NAGPUR, Mar. 20.

The Public Services Commission resumed this morning.

Mr. R. N. Mudholkar was the first witness. In answer to the President the witness gave exhaustive arguments in favour of simultaneous examinations for the Indian Civil Service, taking each objection raised in the Secretary of State for India's despatch dated November 18, 1893, seriatim. Mr. Mudholkar would concede, in the event of simultaneous examinations being established, that Indians be recruited to fill one-third of the whole number of vacancies in any given year, in addition to the proportion of one-sixth reserved for Indians under the regulations of 1879. The President questioned the witness closely regarding his views, and elicited the opinion that the service would not be swamped. The witness wanted a full British tone in the administration to be maintained. He pressed for the separation of the executive and judicial, functions, and wanted the Civil Service to be separated at the outset by two examinations, one for the Judicial Service and another for the Executive Service, each to be simultaneously held in India and England.

LEGALITY OF LIMITATION.

The Hon. Mr. Mudholkar, questioned by Lord Ronaldshay, said that he did not think the Congress would agitate in the event of several Indians, who had passed higher in any year, having to stand aside for Europeans, owing to the limit the witness had conceded for Indian recruitment. The witness further told Sir Morrison that the Congress was not divided on the question of the legality of a limit being fixed. Mr. Madge critised the morality of Mr. Mudholkar's scheme for compromising on many points, on grounds of political expediency. The witness could not find a satisfactory reply to such criticism.

Rao Bahadur Vinayak Moreshwar Kelkar, District Judge, who had been in the Provincial Service for twenty-three years, favoured simultaneous examination and opposed a separate examination for the Civil Service.

REMAINING PROGRAMME.

The revised programme for the remainder of the Commission's tour is as follows:—Leave Nagpur on 21st evening arriving Bankipore on 23rd morning, leave Bankipore 29th arriving Lucknow on 30th, leave Lucknow on 8th April arriving Lahore on 9th, leave Lahore 17th April; sail from Bombay by "Maloja," on 19th idem.

A Gas Cooking Stove will roast, bake or boil at the same time. It is always ready for use and is the cheapest, most reliable and cleanest method of cooking.

IMPERIAL COUNCIL.

BUDGET IN FINAL FORM.

INDIAN AND NON-INDIAN TELEGRAPHISTS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

DELHI, Mar. 20.

At the meeting of the Imperial Legislative Council held this morning, Sir Harcourt Butler presided. The attendance was comparatively small.

Mr. Clark, replying to the Hon. Mr. Ghuznavi's question regarding the distinction between Indian and non-Indian telegraphists, in the course of his answer, said: "The Government consider that a distinction of this kind is open to objection and they have accordingly decided to remove it with effect from the 1st of the current month. In future all members of the general scale of the service will be eligible for these allowances if Government quarters are not available."

Mr. Sharp, replying to the Hon. Mr. Fazulbhoy Ebrahim's question, regarding the correspondence with the Secretary of State regarding the 'amendment of the Indian Universities Act, said: "The Government of India did not propose to lay it on the table."

RECOGNITION FOR MATRICULATON.

Mr. Sharp, replying to the Hon. Mr. Fazulbhoy Ebrahim's question regarding preliminary recognition of schools by Local Governments for purpose of presenting candidates for the Matriculation, said: (a) "The Government of India are not prepared to make any statement on the subject." (b) "There has been no correspondence between the Government of India and the Secretary of State, and the Universities will have an opportunity of expressing their opinions if a Bill is introduced." (c) "The regulations of the Indian Universities regarding the recognition of schools have been tabulated and are laid on the table."

BANGALORE SCIENCE INSTITUTE.

Mr. Sharp, replying to the Hon. Mr. Banerjea's question regarding the Institute of Science at Bangalore, said: (a) "There is no Imperial Institute of Science at that place. The organization of the institution is shown in the Government of India Home Department (Resolution No. 434-448, dated the 27th May 1909, in schedule H. to the vesting order mentioned in para 10 of that Resolution and in the calendar of the Institute. It is suggested that the hon. member should address the Director of the Institute, who, in his capacity of Director to the Institute), is in charge of all documents in relation to it, as also reports or other information which may be available regarding its progress and the number of students. (b) "The executive body of the Institute is the Council of the Institute, and the publication of a general report is for consideration by that body."

CHANGES IN DRAWINGS.

The Budget in its final form was introduced by Sir G. F. Wilson at the Imperial Legislative Council to-day. The changes, as compared with the statement already presented, are unimportant. The closing balance for the current year is within fifty thousand pounds of the figures given in the statement, whilst the closing balance for the coming year is a quarter of a million sterling less than in the statement. The Secretary of State for India has reduced his estimate of the drawings this year by one million and four hundred thousand pounds, in consequence of the drop which has taken place recently in demand for the Council. He has also increased his estimate of drawings for the coming year by four hundred and fifty thousand pounds.

HAJ PORTS FOR BENGAL.

Sir Ebrahim Rahimtoolla, in moving that the ports of Calcutta and Chittagong be opened for the embarkation of pilgrims to the Haj, said that his objection in moving the resolution was primarily to provide facilities of embarkation to pilgrims, and secondly to enforce some relief to the City of Bombay, where the pilgrims of the whole of India congregated for embarkation. Up to 1896 all ports were kept open till plague broke out and in 1897 when they were closed except Karachi and Chittagong, but for some reason or other no arrangements were made at Karachi to carry out the restrictive measures, and hence that port was closed in the natural course. In 1902 the port of Bombay was re-opened subject to very severe restrictive measures. Before 1897 the traffic was normal, but since 1903 there had been a considerable increase of pilgrim traffic and passage rates had risen three times. Mahomedan pilgrims would be glad to avail of the ports nearer home. A considerable number of people wait in Bombay to get the first opportunity of sailing, and encounter the greatest difficulty in house accommodation, and whatever philanthrophy Mahomedans might provide, these would soon be found inadequate. The speaker said that every year about five thousand people from Eastern Bengal and Assam and three thousand from Oudh went to Bombay on the pilgrimage; and, if Calcutta and Chittagong were opened, a considerable traffic to Bombay would be diverted, affording relief to the pilgrims, to the City of Bombay and to the steamer companies. In conclusion, the speaker said that he would have been delighted to bring forward the matter in the Bombay Legislative Council, but by bringing forward the present motion he wanted to convince the Government of India that he had a stronger case. Mr. Mercer had already moved a resolution on the subject in the Bombay Council not long ago which had the approval of the Council and was accepted by the Bombay Government. He had come forward strengthened with the sanction of the Local Government and it was now for the Government of India to grant the prayer

Mr. Ghaznavi, in supporting the motion, emphasised the importance of the Haj and the position of the Mussulmans of East Bengal. He pointed out that Bengal had forty millions of Mussalmans, and held that their "hardships "en route" to the Haj were very great. He claimed that half of the total number of Haj pilgrims during the past two years went from Bengal and dwelt upon their expenses, the long journey and the increase of steamer fares. He urged the Government to accept the motion.

Mr. Fazulbhoy supported the motion and dwelt upon the steamer difficulties and the ways of speculators who chartered ships for the pilgrims. He urged the Government to relieve the hardships of Mussalmans. He eulogised the work of the Haj Committee in Bombay.

Sir Charles Armstrong and others supported the resolution.

QUESTION OF COST.

The Hon. Sir Harcourt Butler said that he was surprised to hear that the question of cost was given so prominent a place in the discussion. The Government had repeatedly shown that they would not allow any question for a few thousand of rupees, necessary for the opening of ports, stand in the way of increasing the safety and facilities of the pilgrim traffic. They were sending the Sanitary Commissioner on tour through the whole country to devise, in consultation with local authorities, means for increasing sanitary precaution in favour of the pilgrims. There had never been any considerable number of pilgrims at Calcutta as the pilgrims preferred the two days' train journey to Bombay to extra ten days' deck passage by sea. The port of Chittagong was closed, as only forty pilgrims went there and no ship would take them to the Haj; nor did the Bengal Government see any probability of the ports of Calcutta and Chitragong becoming sufficiently popular with the pilgrims to justify the expenditure of opening them to the traffic. The Government were however, most anxious to afford protection and assistance within the means at their disposal. An opportunity would be given to Local Governments to reconsider the views and both the Governments of Bombay and Bengal would be fully informed about the day's debate and invited to submit their views.

The Council then adopted the resolution in the following modified form:—That this Council recommends to the Governor-General-in-Council that the question of reopening the ports of Calcutta and Chittagong for embarkation of pilgrims to Hedjaz be reconsidered

The Council adjourned till the 24th instant.

THEOSOPHIST'S COMPLAINT.

BOMBAY ATTACK AGAINST THE SOCIETY.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, Mar. 20.

Before Khan Bahadur S. M. V. Oosman Sahib, the adjourned enquiry into the charge of defamation, preferred by Mr. A. Schwarz of the Theosophical Society against Mr. S. Kasturiranga Aiyangar, editor, and Mr. A. Rangaswami Aiyangar, printer of the "Hindu," in respect of re-publication from the "Antiseptic" of the article headed "Psychopathia Sexualis in Mahatma," was resumed to-day.

In his continued cross-examination by Mr. G. Venkataramayya, Mr. Schwarz stated that Miss Arundale was one of those who voted the resolution for the re-instatement of Leadbeater. She was the principal of the Central Hindu Girls' School at Benares the adopted mother of Mr. Arundale, Principal of the Central Hindu College, Benares.

He did not remember having told Miss Arundale there had been a re-investigation of the charges against Leadbeater. There had been only one protest against Leadbeater prepared by the Theosophical residents at Adyar against the "Hindu." This was immediately after the publication of the article. At the time this protest was drafted, Mrs. Besant was in Adyar. Witness had read a report of a speech of Mrs. Besant published in the issue of the "Mail," dated the 19th February 1911, and the letter referred to by her was the letter written by one Banmanen and not the joint protest prepared at Adyar. On both occasions Mrs. Besant had presented an individual letter and a joint protest.

Questioned with reference to the article in that issue, witness said he did not know that the attack against the Society had started in Bombay in November 1910. Mr. Wadia of the Theosophical Society was a Parsi. Witness had not heard that a good many influential Parsi gentlemen had protested against the conduct of Leadbeater and against young men joining the Society. He did not know if the Society received a copy of the "Parsi" in exchange for the "Theosophist." Witness did not know Dr. Nanjunda Rao personally, but had heard his name and of his having written certain articles against the Society. Col. Olcott had held Mr Nanjunda Rao in high estimation. To his knowledge Mrs. Besant had nothing against Mr. Nanjunda Rao. Further hearing was adjourned.

CALCUTTA LETTER-BOMBS.

CHEMICAL EXAMINER'S REPORT.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, Mar. 21.

The text of the Chemical Examiner's report on the letter-bombs has been published.

The report states that the letters contained a damp piece of folded paper, enclosing damp tissue paper, in which was contained a highly explosive brown powder, which was likely to explode on heating, friction or percussion. The weight of the powder was sixty-five grains, and it consisted of chlorate of potash and red amorphous phosphorus. In each of the exploded covers, on the fragments of the paper and on the rubber pads used for defacing stamps, were found potassium chlorate and phosphorus anhydrous, these bodies being residue from burning phosphorus with potassium chlorate. The slightest heat or percussion is likely to cause an explosion of these. The Chemical Examiner stated that, if an envelope containing this substance were roughly torn open or if an ordinary-sized paper weight were dumped on it, an explosion, possibly attended by serious results, would certainly follow.

DYNAMITE ON E. B. S. RAILWAY.

THEORY OF MISCHIEF.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, Mar. 20.

With regard to the find of explosive cartridges on the B. B. S. Railway line at Dum-Dum, the railway police have rejected the theory that derailment was intended, or that they were accidentally dropped and they are now working on the assumption that it was a case of mischief.

Enquiries are proceeding.

COMMERCIAL NEWSPAPER CHARGED.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, Mar. 20.

Last evening an application was made before the Chief Presidency Magistrate, on behalf of Mr. Gordon Duff, representative of a copper company of Singhboom, charging Mr. A. J Fraser Blair and Mr. Hulme, editor and printer respectively of *Commerce*, with defamation.

It was alleged that on the 12th and 19th instant certain papers appeared in *Commerce*, which were likely to harm the reputation of complainant's firm; and the Magistrate issued a process.

BANK OF BURMA.

TRANSACTIONS BY MRS. MOWERS.

BAD OR DOUBTFUL DEBTS IN BALANCE-SHEET.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, Mar. 20.

In the further cross-examination of Mr. E. R. Holdsworth by Mr. De Glanville, on behalf of S. A. Mower, in the Bank of Burma case to-day, witness said that he had drawn the attention of the legal advisers to all the transactions of Mrs. Mower. It was in witness's mind that she had been unduly favoured. Witness had laid Mower's explanation as to the withdrawal of Mrs. Mower's account, before his legal advisers.

Witness was cross-examined at length as to the expert opinion of the methods of showing the debts doubtful or bad in the balance sheet. It would, he said, be rather extraordinary if a bank doing a big business did not have such debts on its books. Since the closing of the Bank he had paid two dividends, one of two annas and another of one anna six pies in the rupee. The dividends ammounted to roughly 30 lakhs. He had in the Bank now something like 5 He still had the bulk of the securities in hand. He held them in accordance with the wishes of creditors and the order of the Chief Court, with the hope that the market price of the shares would recover. Since the witness had taken over the affairs of the Bank the securities generally had gone up. If there were recovery to the prices quoted at the time the loans were made, the shareholders would be paid in full, but some of the loans extended over a period of several years. There were certain negotiations in progress at present with Bombay, but he had not absolutely been told to sit tight.

At this stage the cross-examination of the witness by Mr. De Glanville closed.

In answer to the foreman of the jury, witness said that a chartered accountant had to satisfy himself from enquiries made that the balance-sheet really represented the state of the Bank. And the auditor could insist upon getting any document which he might require for the purpose of classifying them according to the wording of items, 13 and 7 of the schedules of the Companies Act, which referred to "debts considered good for which the Bank hold, securities."

Mr. Giles for Clifford asked the Court to say that the prosecution were bound to call Mr. Allan (the auditor) who had been examnined in the lower Court, enable the defence to cross examine the witness. Mr. Rutledge explained that Mr. Allan had been sworn in the lower Court by summons been addressed to the firm of Messrs. Stuart, Smith and Allan. Council said that Mr. Allan's evidence would stultify the prosecution. His Honour refused to call Mr. Allan as prosecution witness.

Written statements were put in on behalf of the accused and the hearing was adjourned to Tuesday.

THE "ARDEBIL" CARPET.

VISIT OF H. E. LORD AND LADY SYDENHAM.

The Governor and Lady Sydenham paid a visit to Premier Art Saloon to inspect the famous "Ardebil" carpets manufactured by the Surat Hindoo Orphanage.

The carpet is a replica of the famous mosque carpet of Parsia, which has earned a special monograph for itself with printed plates in folio. It would be difficult to describe here in detail the beauties of this inimitable masterpiece, but the following extract from the "Journal of Indian Art and Industry" published under the patronage of the Government of India, will give an idea of this fabric:—

"The carpet measures 34ft. in length and 17ft. 6in. in breadth, and an idea of the extreme fineness of its texture may be gathered from the fact that it contains about 380 knots to the square inch, which gives over 32,500,000 knots to the whole carpet. The main design comprises a large central medallion in pale yellow, surrounded by cartouches of various colours, disposed on a dark blue ground diapered with floral tracery. Each of the corners is filled with a section of a large medallion surrounded by cartouches. The border is composed of long and circular panels alternating with lobed outlines on a brown ground covered with floral embellishments, while at the summit of the carpet is a panel bearing a devout inscription tending to the inference that the carpet was originally used as a veil or a curtain for a porch, and that it was the work of the slave "of the Holy Place, Macksoud, of Kashan, in the year of Hegira 946, corresponding with our A. D. 1540."

This, the best-known oriental carpet of Persia, has been reproduced, with all the genuineness of materials and hand labour, at the Surat Hindu Orphanage

Their Excellencies arrived at about 11-40 a. m. and were received by the Hon. Mr. Lalloobhai Samaldas, who exhibited the carpets to their Excellencies. The distinguished visitors expressed their admiration of the remarkable workmanship and texture of the carpet, and were astonished on hearing that this product of oriental genius had been completed within the short period of five months. Before leaving, the Governor and Lady Sydenham desired that two of the company's workmen who were present should be brought before them. In answer to a question by their Excellencies the young men showed that they felt a pride in their work.

After the departure of the Government House party, the precious material was packed for shipment by the s. s. "Mantua" being intended to adorn for Mr. Ratan Tata's English residence, "York House," Twickenhan.

CALCUTTA SCOTS.

NUMBER UNDERESTIMATED IN LAST CENSUS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, Mar. 20.

Capital publishes a letter from a European enumerator in the last census, declaring that fully ten per cent. of the inhabitants escaped enumeration owing to the methods employed. Regarding Europeans and Anglo-Indians, he estimated that the returns were much undercalculated. The large number of Englishmen, as compared with Scotsmen, is explained by the fact that many entries were taken from servants and, on the assertion that the sahib was *Belati*, the nationality was entered as English. There is no discussion of these essential points in the census report just issued.

PROMINENCE OF PARSIS.

INTERESTING SPEECH BY SIR RICHARD LAMB.

There was a large and representative gathering of Parsi ladies and gentlemen present on the occasion of distribution of prizes to the students of the various schools in Bombay, managed by the Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy Parsee Benevolent Institution. Sir Richard Lamb presided and Lady Lamb distributed the prizes. Among the others present were Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy, Bart., and the Hon. Mr. Prabhavasankar Devasankar Pattani, C.I.E.

The proceedings opened with an address of welcome to Sir Richard and Lady Lamb. The address, a creditable piece of poetical accomplishment by Mr. D. N. Wadia, the Principal, after referring to the benefits of British rule, and the loyalty of the people of this land to the British throne, concluded thus:—

"Tis true that East is East and West is West,
But those who strive to blend the twain are blest.
Long may our King in health and glory reign,
Loved and revered in all his wide domain;
And may his Flag of Freedom ever fly
Higher than all the highest 'neath the sky!

Mr. Wadia then submitted his report of the working for the past ten years, of the various schools in Bombay and the mofussil, under the management of the Institution.

Excerpts from the report were published in these columns yesterday.

The students then went through a lengthy programme of English recitations and Gujarati songs, which were interesting and greatly appreciated.

At its close Lady Lamb distributed the prizes, which consisted of books.

SIR RICHARD LAMB.

Lady Lamb having distributed the prizes, the chairman, who was received most enthusiastically, addressed the assembly. He said:—"My wife and I feel great pleasure in taking part in to-day's proceedings. It is quite exceptional to find so large and well equipped an institution as this is content to hold only once after eleven years a formal function for the annual distribution of prizes; and we have much gratification in complying with the request to preside on the occasion. The record of the past eleven years shows that the objects with which the Institution was founded have been as diligently and successfully pursued during that period as they were in earlier years and that the benevolence which animated the founders continues to operate actively amongst the wealthy members of the Parsi Community. When another and greater Sir Richard H. E. Sir Richard Temple, then Governor of Bombay, presided at the prize-distribution on 8th February 1878, he had occasion to mention the munificence of the then Sir Cowasjee Jehangir, the late Mr. Dosabhai Hormasji Kama and the then Mr. Dinshaw Manekji Petit. To-day there appears in the Report, as that of a liberal donor of funds, the honoured name of Sir Shapurji Broacha, the name of Petit, now adorned with the rank of Baronet, again comes forward, we find also the names of Mr. Merwanji Rustumji Dalal, of Sir Jamesetji Jeejeebhai and of the N. M. Wadia, Trustees and there is another gentlemen mentioned whose modesty prevents his name from being disclosed. And now your institution, which Sir Richard Temple in 1878 described as one of the very best endowed institution in all Bombay, has an endowment which has increased by over 28 per cent. Since 1874 and amounts this year to nearly 14.1-2 laks. Towards the annual expenditure of the educational branch of the Institution, I gather that Government contribute about 1-5; whether additional help from Government will be forthcoming for the Primary Department, as the report hopes, is a question which I cannot answer to-day; it is one which my hon. colleague in charge of the Educational Department would have to consider in the first instance, with due regard to the many other demands on the funds which we can find our own resources or which are placed at our disposal from Imperial revenues for the spread of primary education. The request could be based I take it not so much on the Institution's lack of funds as on the high efficiency of its education. The managers of the Institution are to be heartily congratulated on that efficiency, it is no small thing to be able to say as the Principal says that in the schools of this Institution are educated about 1-6 of the total number of Parsis under instruction in the Presidency, and that the education imparted is such as to form character and to turn out useful citizens and loyal subjects. Such results cannot but be due in very large measure to the personality of the principal himself, and it must be something of a record for a scholastic institution in India to retain the same principal for forty years. The panchayat of the Institution has indeed been fortunate in its choice of Mr. D. N. Wadia as its Headmaster.

RISE OF THE PARSIS.

On an occasion like the present it is perhaps natural to indulge in a little speculation as to the causes which have brought the Parsis into such great prominence in modern times. From the remote date when the refugees from Persia took shelter in India up to a comparatively recent period, we do not hear very much of the Parsis. Now they occupy positions of eminence in every walk in life. Not only the first but two more Indian Baronets are Parsis; on the bench of the High Court, in the services of Government civil, medical, engineering, educational, indeed every branch, in the liberal professions, the names of Parsis are as surely to be found as in the pursuits of commerce and industry. When the makers of phrases sought for one whom they might call the Grand Old Man of India they found him in a Parsi. A name very prominent in the public life of this many-peopled City of Bombay is that of another Parsi. What name is more illustrious in recent expansions of industry—in that expansion of which he was the farseeing leader—than that of J. N. Tata, a Parsi? Yet amongst the 27 millions of the population of this Presidency, there are less than 84,000 Parsis; the Parsis are barely over 3 per cent. of the population. For every 31 Parsis, there are 9,969 persons of other races. How is it that so small a community, which remained obscure for centuries of its life in India, has in recent times attained a prominence so disproportionate to its size? Doubtless its former inertia was due to lack of opportunity; the rule under which the Parsis lived in earlier days did not permit of their coming to the front. When the opportunity came, when the whole spirit of the administration of government was changed by the substitution of British rule for that which preceded it, the Parsis seized the opportunity with the results to which I have alluded. But that does not answer the question of the causes which enabled them after long years of obscurity to take advantage of a fair field and no favour when at last the opportunity was presented to them. I do not suppose any exact answer can be given to that question. For my part I should seek for the cause in fundamental differences race. The Parsis claim I believe, I do not know with what justice, to have kept their race pure, with little or no admixture from the races amongst which their ancestors who fled from Persia formed their settlements.

TRUE ARYANS.

Those ancestors belonged to the Iranian branch of the Aryan family and to the full extent to which they have kept their race pure from intermixture the Parsis are true Aryans of the Iranian stock. It is not possible to say of any of the inhabitants of this Presidency that they are true Aryans of the Indian stock; all our Hindu and most of our Mahomedan, friends are of decidedly mixed race and the remaining Mahomedans are not Aryan. We British are Aryans of the European stock and as we have come out on top in the struggle for the dominion of India so the Parsis with their Aryan blood have come to the front in the competition, under the conditions of modern life in India with races who are either wholly non-Aryan or who have little left of a primitive infusion of Aryan blood into their race.

I am afraid that these speculations would be more appropriate to a meeting of the anthropological Society, in which my friend Shamsul-ulama Jivanji Jamsetji Modi is so shining a light: but to me atleast they are interesting, and I hope I have not bore you by airing them to-day. At any rate the contrast between the activity of the Parsis under indigenous rule and their propers under British rule really give rise in your minds as it does in mine to various trains of thought on which I read not rulaye to-day, and these speculations may have a bearing on what is to Parsis a serious question. Your community is as we have seen small in numbers and bears in quantity an almost infinitesimal proportion to the total population of the Presidency; and the trouble is that, the numbers and the proportion are falling in comparison with the other races or at leas are but stationery and the brith rate is falling. This may be a question of race; it may be a case of an Aryan place of Iranian stock unrecruited by arrivals from its original home being unable to increase and multiply on a soil on which it is not indiginous. However that may be there is fortunately, not apparent, any slackening of the fibre of the race; these are in the present day as good men and women amongst your community as there were in earlier days; and there is no reason to doubt that there will be as good in the days to be. To the fashioning of such men and women out of the children born to the poorer Parsis the schools of this Institution devote themselves with a success of which the panchayat may justly be proud. To the students of the schools I will preach only my old and favourite text of conscience, courage and courtesy; and I should like to lay on this occasion a special stress on the last of these, on courtesy. Do not ever forget that a want of courtesy an over-consideration of others a bumptious and forward manner, are incompatible with the character of a gentleman or a gentlewoman; and it would be a lamentable thing if the Parsi race which has produced such sterling gentlemen and women as have illutrated it, should acquire a reputation for a deficiency in its coming generations of the characteristics of a gentleman. For conscience and courage I feel that there is no need of words from me to commend them to you.

I think you, for my wife and myself, for the kindly welcome your home extended to us to-day, and I wish continued prosperity and success to the Sir J. J. Parsi Benevolent Institution.

Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy, in proposing a vote of thanks to Sir Richard and Lady Lamb, said:—

"Long and laborious have been the services of Sir Richard Lamb but they hardly came before the public eye of Bombay until his assumption of the high office he now holds with such distiction under Government. Since then, the part both Sir Richard and Lady Lamb have taken in the social life of this City and Presidency, and in every project for the advancement of our people, has endeared them to all classes and creeds, and the work they are doing will be remembered long after they have left our shores.

"In the long period of nearly sixty-six years that this institution has been in existence, its management have been singularly fortunate in ever receiving co-operation and sympathy of Government; and it is due chiefly to you, Sir, that this year we have received from Government, on the recommendation of Mr. Prior, the acting Director of Public Instruction, an additional grant of Rs. 4 300 per annum. I beg on my behalf and on that of my Committee, to thank the Government for this timely help and support.

"There is one other matter in which, I ask you, Ladies and Gentlemen, to join me, and that is in marking the appreciation of my Committee of the valuable services rendered during the year by Mr. Dossabhoy Wadia, our Principal, and Mr. Nanabhai, the Superintendent of our Girls' Schools and their respective staffs. Mr. Wadia was holding his present office before I was born, and so valuable have been his services and whole-hearted devotion to our institution, that the present high state of efficiency in which we find ourselves is in the main due to him and he is to be heartily congratulated. Nor can my Committee forget the zeal, assiduity and patient industry shown by our Secretary, Mr. Furdoonjee Jamsetjee. With these remarks, I ask you to join me in according a hearty vote of thanks to Sir Richard and Lady Lamb."

BOMBAY INQUESTS.

SUICIDE IN A FIT OF TEMPER.

Mr. G. F. Chalk, the Coroner, held an inquest yesterday at the Morgue, over the death, of a young Hindu labourer named Shivram Mahadev.

The deceased was living with his wife and a daughter at Mazagon. It appeared that on Wednesday morning he had a quarrel with his wife as she had delayed in preparing his food. He belaboured her and refusing to eat continued in a bad humour. In the afternoon he turned his wife and child out of the room, locked the door, and went out. He returned in a short time and laid down to sleep. He starved the whole day. Yesterday morning he was found breathing heavily and unconsious. He was taken to the Sir J. J. Hospital, where he died. Death was found to have been due to opium poisoning.

The jury returned a verdict of suicide.

CRUSHED BY A LOAD.

On Monday last a labourer named Ram Andu was engaged in carrying some bags of seeds do Dana-bunder. He placed one of them on a stack and before he had moved away the bag came down crushing him beneath it and breaking his spinal cord. He was was taken to the G. T. Hospital, where he died.

An inquest was held yesterday over his body, and the jury returned a verdict of accidental death.

NEWS IN ADVANCE OF THE MAIL.

The following messages which were delivered by the French Mail yesterday are in advance of the English Mail arriving to-day:—

CHEAP MOTOR CARS.

LONDON, Mar. 2.

An announcement of considerable interest to automobile manufacturers on both sides of the Atlantic will be made officially by the Royal Automobile Club two weeks hence.

It will be to the effect that there will be an international race in the Isle of Man next September, in which automobiles of the build and price favoured by the ordinary public will be invited to compete. A year later, in the same month and the same place, will take place the race mentioned by the Hon. Arthur Stanley when he addressed the British Society of Motor Manufacturers and Tradero last November.

At that time there was considerable argument as to the comparative merits of cheap American and British automobiles. Mr. Stanley stated that the Royal Automobile Club proposed to arrange races between American and British machines, so as to decide the question. British manufacturers, however, do not feel that they have had time to design a special chassis that could fairly compete with the cheaper vehicles manufactured in the United States, so the Hon. Arthur Stanley's test cannot be made until September, 1914.

AVIATION FATALITY.

PARIS, Mar. 2.

Lieutenant Raymond Portheau, of the Colonial Infantry, was killed yesterday afternoon near Savigny en-Septaine (Cher) in an aeroplane accident. The lieutenant, who for a month had been practising aeroplane flights at the aviation centre of the Avord camp, started a flight about three o'clock and rose rapidly to 600 metres, taking his direction toward Bourges. Near Savigny the engine failed and the propeller stopped. The aeroplane fell rapidly. When the spectators reached the spot the aviator was found crushed beneath the engine, with a fractured skull and backbone broken. Lieutenant Portheau's body was taken to the camp and is watched by a guard. The Commissioners charged by the Chamber with the examination of the military aeronautic station arrived at the Avord Camp yesterday, and almost immediately the news arrived of Lieutenant Portheau's accident. They left at once for the place, and did not continue their inspection yesterday.—Figaro.

FAILURE TO REACH TUNIS.

Entering on the last stage of their flight of 1,800 kilometres from Biskra, in Algeria, to Tunis, the French military aviators resumed their journey from Susa and Enfidaville soon after seven o'clock yesterday morning, expecting to arrive in Tunis before midday. Lieutenant Reimbert, who is in command of the aviation party, landed at Grombalia, 30 kilometres from Tunis, at 9-20 a.m. On his biplane he carried a corporal and his mechanic as passengers. He said he had been obliged to descend on account of the very violent wind. Lieutenant Jolain could make no headway against the gale and was forced to return to Enfidaville, Sergeant Huard came down at Bouficha owing to the wind, which was blowing at the rate of 22 metres an hour. The aviators may postpone any further flight till to-morrow morning, as the race course at Tunis, where they are to land, will be thronged by large crowds this afternoon.

AERO SAFETY DEVICE.

The keen interest taken everywhere in anything making for the safety of aeroplanes has just been illustrated by the visit to Paris of Major-General Henry Arbuthnot, president of the Aerial League of the British Empire, who came to see for himself the new Moreau device for assuring the stabbility of flying machines. Major-General Arbuthnot went to Combs-la-Ville in company with M. Quinton, president of the French Ligue Nationale Aerienne, and other members of the committee of the Ligue, and witnessed a flight by M. Moreau The apparatus, made a great impression on Major-General Arbuthnot To a correspondent who saw him yesterday he said: "I am firmly convinced that with the Moreau automatic stabilisator the inventor has made a big move in the right direction.

"The pendulum-like action of the apparatus worked admirably during M. Moreau's flight. We could see him repeatedly holding up and waving both arms simultaneously, showing the stability of the machine was assured automatically without the control of the aviator. The aviator could at the same time work the rudder with his feet acting on pedals so to speak. I am so impressed with the invention that I shall make a report on the subject to the British War Office as soon as I get back to London, and endeavour to arouse its interest in the apparatus."

ORGAN RECITAL.

The Bombay musical public showed their due appreciation of their debt to Dr. Faulkner for the feast of sacred music provided at St. Thomas' Cathedral on Wednesday evening. The church overflowed with a congregation eager to hear the selections from Handel's "Messiah," music of a class too seldom heard in this country. A chorus of sixty voices did excellently well considering the small amount of practice they had had, and the limited but very efficient string orchestra left little to be desired. Noticeably good was the final Hallelujah chorus; and the numbers, "All we likesheep have gone astray," and "Behold the Lamb of God" and "Lift up your heads, O ye gates" called for special mention. Dr. Faulkner got the best out of the chorus and a word of praise is due also to Mr. Clement Robinson, who was at the organ, and Mr. C. W. Hopkinson, the leader of the orchestra.

The soloists were Mrs. K. Ringger and Mrs. C. Robinson (sopranos), Mrs. W. E. Davies (contralto) Mr. G. W. Johnson (tenor); and Mr. Edwin Gellett (bass). Mr. Johnson was never better than in the recitative, "He that dwelleth in heaven" and the air, "Thou shalt breaketh them." He also sang the recitative, "Thy rebuke hath broken his heart" and was heard as clearly at the rear of the Cathedral as in the front. Mrs. Davies gave a charming, sympathetic rendering of the air, "He was despised." Mesdames Robinson and Ringger were also much appreciated. The bass air, "Why do the nations?" was sung by Mr. Gellett, whose reputation is already established in Bombay.

At the conclusion of the service the "Dead March" in Saul" was played, in respect to the memory of the late King of the Hellenes.

SPORTING NEWS.

KADIR CUP.

SEMI-FINALS IN THE MEERUT PIGSTICKING.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MEERUT, Mar. 20.

The following are the details of the semi-finals for the Kadir Cup:—

FIRST HEAT.—Mr. Sherston (11th Lancers) on Dreadnaught, Major Woodside (R. A. M. C.) on Ginger, Capt. Bromilow (14th Lancers) on Battleaxe. Unpire, Mr. Yorke.

The Honorary Secretary found a pig on the right of the line, and rode him across to the left where Yorke lost his heat; and before the pig was well aware of the fact that he was being hunted, Bromilow speared.

SECOND HEAT.—Mr. Sherston (11th Lancers) on Magistrate, Mr. Gladstone (King's Dragoon Guards) on Bugler, Major Prichard (2nd Lancers) on The Plum. Umpire, Mr. Norton.

A small but ridable boar went back through the line of elephants. The heat got a level start. Gladston led at first, Sherston close up. A jink threw Gladstone out, but Magistrate took the jink without losing an inch. Sherston was then never off the line, and took his opportunity quickly; he broke his spear, but was able to show blood on the socket. This was a good heat and was well and cleverly won.

THIRD HEAT.—Capt. Mellor (R. H. A.) on J. P., Mr. Lawson Smith (13th Hussars) on Dandy, Mr. Gray (3rd Horse) on Audacity, Mr. Humfrey (Inniskilling Dragoons) on Monte. Umpire, Capt. Paynter.

Much sympathy was felt for the Honorary Secretary, who had to withdraw his horse owing to an accident yesterday. A similar misfortune happened to him in 1911.

A level start on a good boar, which took us left-handed ring neck-and-neck Monte fell and Dandy came to the front and turned the boar to the right, and the handier Audacity came in and Gray speared cleverly.

FINAL HEAT.—Capt. Bromilow (14th Lancers) on Battleaxe, Mr. Sherston (11th Lancers) on Magistrate, Mr. Gray (3rd Horse) on Audacity. Umpire, Mr. Morton.

A very handsome boar was put up from a clump of grass, right under the elephants. The heat jumped away from a stand. Magistrate coming got on to the pig, whose line he never left until Sherston speared. total hunt was notmore than 400 yards. The umpire declared it was the best win he had seen for years.

Hog-Hunters' Cup. Starters:—(1) Capt. Corbold-Warrens (R.F.A.)on BallyCarOwner (2) Mr. Lawson Smith (13th Hussars) on Dandy; (3) Mr. Taylor (13th Hussars) on Kildare; (4) Mr. Watson Myth (13th Hussars) on Valiant; (5) Capt. Warren (R. F. A.) on Mubarrakbahht; (6) Mr. Yorke (R. H. A.) on Lochinvar; (7) Capt. Pilcher (21st Lancers) on Mubrook; (8) Mr. Collett (I.C.S.) on Precent; (9) Mr. Holland (R. H. A.) on Lorry; (10) Mr. Metcalfe (3rd Horse) on Rapid Promotion.

The run, which was looked forward to very much, was spoiled to a great extent from the spectators' point of view by a dust haze which made it very difficult to see more than a couple of hundred yards. Lochinvar, the favourite, went astray when only a mile from home. Yorke mistook the course and did a couple of miles extra. This was particularly bad luck, as he looked like winning as he liked. Ballycar, Dandy and Kildare came into view together, and kept this order past, the post—a good second) and third close up.

The Pony Hog-Hunters' Cup was rather a disappointment, inasmuch as there were only five entries. However, they were all well-known ponies, and the result was keenly looked forward to. The entries were:—(1) Capt. Corbold-Warren (R. F. A.) Sandgrouse, owner; (2) Mr. Noel (I. A.), Bendigo, owner; (3) Mr. Noel (I. A.) The Naik, Mr. Holland; (4) Mr. Curtis (K. R. R.), Sir John; (5) Mr. C. M. Collett (I. C. S.), Gadfly. Bendigo led all the way, until he crossed the river half a mile from home. Here Sir John took up the running, hotly pressed by Gadfly and Sandgrouse, and that order was preserved past the post, Gadfly a good second and Sandgrouse third.

This finished what every one who was present agreed was in every way a most successful and enjoyable meeting. The meeting was remarkable for the number of well-known pigstickers, men and horses, which competed.

On arrival at Sherpur, as usual, the first thing was a look over the stable bagh, where, by the way, arrangements (under Mr. Yorke' R. H. A.) for the comfort and well-being of the horses were perfect. The most critical could not fail to be satisfied with the quality of the horses. The Gunners topped the list with 37 horses, and not a bad one amongst them. Then came the British Cavalry, with 20, and the Indian Cavalry with 13. There were representatives from all the Northern Indian tent clubs, Mr. Collett, I.C.S., and Mr. Branford, representing, respectively, Ballia and Mirzapur, both having come about 600 miles. Amongst notable competitors were two previous winners, Capts. Bromilow and Paynter, and Majors Pritchard and Wardrop, perhaps the two best known pigstickers in India, the former having been three times in the final of the Kadir. Forture has never smiled on the efforts of Wadrop; and this year, his fourteenth attempt, his luck was peculiarly bad. In his second round, when he was well on pig, and looked uncommonly like the winning the heat, his horse fell heavily, breaking his rider's collar-bone. This really first-class horse has not given his rider a toss in eight years' hard pigsticking over all sorts of country. General Remington had bad luck in both his heats. Indeed, the only regret we had on leaving Kadir was, so many really first-class men and horses were knocked out in the first round. Captain Mellor's luck was too bad for words. The Goblin horse into the semi-final and was unable to run him owing to his having been cut by a pig the day before. The same thing happened to him last year. It may be some consolation to him to knew that there was not a single person at the meeting who did not deeply sympathise with him. Yorke had bad luck all through. In one heat he was the first to spear, but could not show blood. His luck did not change in the Hog-Hunter's Cup which, on form, his good horse, Lochinvar, ought to have won as he liked all through the meeting. The Gunners had no luck considering what they have done for pigsticking in Meerut. A Gunner win would have been very popular.

The thanks of all are due to Capts. Pilit and Macdonnel, who looked after the wounded men and horses respectively and who were always on the spot. Sherston's win was both popular and well-deserved. His getting his two horses into the semi-final this year and one into the final last year was a magnificent performance. All through his heats, he displayed dash and quickness which proved him to be amongst the first flight of pigstickers. Mrs. Sherston must have been a proud mother when she watched the final heat. We believe it is a record for a mother to watch her son win the Kadir Cup, and we heartily congratulate both.

PIGSTICKING AT IDAR.

THE GUJARAT CUP.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

HIMATNAGAR, Mar. 20.

It was originally intended to hold the Gujerat Cup pigsticking meeting at Bhandu, where such good sport was shewn in 1911, but later it was found that boar were scarce there, so Dhinoj was settled on. A few days ago H. H. the Maharaja of Idar most sportingly came forward and suggested that the meeting be held in his territory, where there is plenty of pig and the riding country excellent. In addition his Highness generously offered hospitality to all competitors and has made all possible arrangements for their comfort.

It is a matter for regret that this year the meeting clashes with the Kadir, and this has undoubtedly affected the entries. I cannot help thinking that, if this meeting were more widely known, more sportsmen would enter. The meeting is always held within easy reach of Ahmedabad and is very accessible for men from regiments quartered in the Mhow and Poona divisions. Anyone who knows the country round about will bear me out when I say it is good as any in India to ride over.

The majority of competitors having arrived at midday to-day the heats were drawn after tiffin and are as follows:—

GUJERAT CUP.

FIRST HAET.—Lilly, Meade, Dhirajshingh of Baria, Thomson.

SECOND HEAT.—Thakatsinghji of Katosan, Bahadur Singh Bheri, Sher Singh, Ayscough.

THIRD HEAT—Cairns, Gaid Singh, Forbes, Kirke-Smith.

FOURTH HEAT—Narsingji of Katosan, Premsingh, Raja of Baria.

SALMON CUP.

FIRST HEAT—Forbes, Lang, Bher Singh, Thakatsingji of Katosan.

SECOND HEAT—Bahadursingh. Mumtaz Mahomed Khan, Lilly, Narsingji of Katosan.

THIRD HEAT—Narsingh of Baria, Gaidsingh, Ayscough, Hastings

FOURTH HEAT—Dhirajsinghji of Baria, Premsingh, Meade.

FIFTH HEAT—Shaitansingh, Sorajmalji of Katosan, Dhanaisingh.

SIXTH HEAT—Kirke Smith, Cairns, Raja of Baria.

BOMBAY HUNT.

LAST RUN OF SUCCESSFUL SEASON.

The last hunt of the 1912-13 season is over, and now one can let one's horses get fat and lazy for seven or eight months, as there is nothing more to do for most of us until next season. It's a gloomy prospect, but it's true; and all we can hope is that next season will be as good as the last. It is not for me to praise or otherwise, but I do think that the work put in by hounds this year, and the sport provided for the members of the Hunt during the past season, speak themselves, and one should remember the amount of supervision and work in the kennels that is necessary to produce such a dashing pack of hounds as we have had all through the past season.

The heartiest congratulations of every member of the Hunt are due, and I am sure, will be freely accorded to our Master and his staff, on the brilliant success of their efforts.

This morning we met at the kennels and found a ack close to the stockaded bungalow on the flats; but the scent was very bad and hounds could make nothing of it. In feeble bursts we crossed the Melon Ground, towards Sahar Hill, where a lengthy check occurred; and, after hounds had been cast in every conceivable direction without success, over the dusty, dried-up surface of the Melon Ground, which had been swept throughout the night by a scent-destroying wind, it became obvious that the only way by which a gallop could be procured, was by drawing again in the hope that this time hounds might be able to get away from cover on closer terms with their jack, if they were lucky enough to find one.

A move was made for a covert not far beyond Saher Church; and, shortly after entering the covert, hounds owned to a line, of which there seemed to be no doubt as to the scent.

We started off in the direction of the Horseshoe Valley, but hounds soon changed towards Andheri. The going was good, and the pace was fast. We crossed the pipe, and left the big wired-in compound on our right, and then once more turned right-handed to the road. After crossing the road, we had to gallop through the tope, and had our work cut out to avoid the wire, which lies on the ground and is a death-trap to the unsuspecting ones. After getting through the trees we found hounds streaming away over the grasslands but it was noticed, with an inclination to go left-handed towards the railway line; and, sure enough, after a mile or two of splendid going, the jack deliberately headed for the line; but a train at the last moment obviously frightened him; for, he turned back lef-handed and for a hundred yards or so went parallel to the bank of the line until hounds ran into him and pulled him down shortly afterwards.

It was a nice gallop of say 25-30 minutes, and it was not till the run was over that people realised it was positively the last; and it was a very quiet and melancholy field that made its way back to Santa Cruz.

It is really over now, and one person remains to whom to say "Thank you." I refer to the "Clerk of the weather." I understand from the older members of the Hunt that we have never had such a splendid season as regards cold mornings, and it does add to one's pleasure so much.—FINIS.

J. C.

BUSHIRE SENSATION.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, Mar. 20.

A report received from Bushire mentions that the acting Russian Consul-General there has committed suicide.

LADIES don't keep warm when they get into hot water, nor do faces keep fresh and clear in the tropics. What gives the complexion the bloom of freshness is Aubry Sisters' Famous Beautifier, the pet of the Americans. By cleansing the pores and feeding the tissues, it removes the skin as soft, smooth and velvety as that of a new-born infant. It is not a shiny powder nor a greasy cream and is proof to coffee detection. Guaranteed harmless.—MADON SONS & Co., Crawford Market, Bombay.

HOLIKA SAMMELAN.

WORK OF AMELIORATING THE CONDITION OF MASSES.

A public meeting of the Hindus was held last night, under the anspices of the Holika Sammelan Committee, in the Prazthna Samaj Mandir.

Sir Vithaldas Thackersey was called to the chair.

Several boys sang songs specially prepared for the occasion.

Mr. G. K. Devadhar then read the report of last year's work and said that it was not the time to make any lengthy observation about the usefulness of their work. It was enough to say that its entertaining and educative value was being daily recognized by the very classes of people for whom the work was mostly planned; and every year the demand for this social work was markedly growing. As the strain for securing the funds for this work was found too much by some, it was even suggested that this year's campaign on an organised basis should be given up and the poor people who mostly benefit by this work, should be asked to do what they themselves can. But we ultimately thought that though the element of self-reliance that marked these efforts was very encouraging, it would not be consistent with our ideas of social service to adopt that course so soon.

Coming to this year's programme, he said it was to be stated that they had kept the same lines and methods, but had been forced to extend the sphere of activity. This year they have organized children's sports and the secretary of the committee told him that over 325 students from various schools would be kept engaged in a variety of interesting events. Instead of the 15 boys we had last year to go about singing the songs specially composed by them for this festival.

The chairman addressing the gathering said that Holica Sammelan was a movement of great potency for good. This gathering which had met to-day was to inaugurate this year's campaign had for its aim the removal of the indecent and unholy practices which disfigured the celebration of the Holi festival. He did not propose to go into the history of this festival, nor did he mean to offer any guess as to the original form which its celebration took.

On this they were all agreed; be this festival at its start scriptural or extra-scriptural pure or impure, that as they found it to-day, it was an offence to their ideas of morality and good citizenship, no one cared to dispute. Progressive and conservaties stood shoulder to shoulder on this most catholic platform indeed those who felt a special concern to uphold the Shastra and the religion based upon them in their intregrity must recognise a particular call on them to use their very best endeavours to purify that religion from the unholy practises which characterise an important festival connected with it at the present day.

It was, therefore, an exceedingly happy idea which suggested itself to some of the young men two years ago to open a campaign against this unholy Holi under the leadership of men like Sir Bhalchandra Krishna and Justice Sir Narayanrao Chandavarkar and others. The idea was warmly welcomed by the public and was vigorously put in practice by an army of young men and enthusiastic volunteers. Mr. Deodhar had told them about the general lines of work and the actual results achieved last year. That day they entered upon the third year of the movement and the principles which governed the conduct of the campaign for the last two years' work would continue to govern it this year also. There did not strive for an abolition of the Holi; they strove for an abolition of the evil practices in its celebration which were a disgrace to them. They wished to retain all innocent merriments that might exist in it, with the guidance of the old we shall carry it to success.

He then appealed to the adience to extend financial help and moral support to this very noble and sacred work of social amelioration of our masses who greatly stood in need of such efforts and enable the Holika Sammelan Committee to discharge this large responsibility. He admired the volunteers who had no money to give; but what was more important, they worked. This was a commendable spirit which alone could effect the regeneration of their dear mother-land.

Amongst the speakers, who addressed the meeting, were: Mr. Vishwanath P. Vaidya, Miss Nagutai Joshi, Mr. N. B. Vibhakar, Mr. Chandra Shankar N. Pandya, Mr. S. K. Bole, Mrs. Jamnabai Sakkai, Mrs. Laxmibai Ranade, and Mr. B. N. Motiwala.

The third annual report of the Gaya Prasad Life Saving Fund, Cawnpore, for the year ennding the 31st December states that it was decided to award gold medals, in the following cases:—Makrand Singh, town Chaukidar of Karhal, district Mainpuri, for saving the life of a child from a burning house at great personal risk. Miss Kathleen Grimley of Roorkee for saving a baby from being run over by a runaway pony and trap at the risk of her life. Silver medals were awarded to:—Mr. R. C. A. S. Hobart, I.C.S., for saving two men, at personal risk, from drowning in a heavy flood. Nabi Ullah, son of Syed Asghar Ali, resident of Sikandrarpur, district Ballia, for saving the life of Mrs. Simrikhia from a well into which she had fallen in a state of delirium consequent on an attack of plague. Constable Anwar Hussain of Budaun district for saving the life of a man attacked by a crocodile in the Ram Ganga. Dunni Singh, Police orderly, district Jhansi, for saving at personal risk the life of a lady who was attacked by a bear. Kallu, son of Sikhu Mallan of Bani-Kinara and Mansuriya, son of Alopi Mallah of Daraganj Allahabad, for saving the lives of four men from drowning in the main current of the Ganges near Allahabad at great personal risk. Ghasatia Lodh, son of Girdhari, resident of Kankahl, for saving, the lives of three children from drowning in the Kankhal Mill run in the Saharanpur district. Eight applications were rejected. The income of the year amounted to Rs. 700 being the interest on the Government Promissory Notes vested in the Treasurer of Charitable Endowments. The expenditure amounted to Rs. 4 only on account of postage stamps. The balance at the close of the year amounted to Rs. 2,654-4-7.

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Often those in the greatest danger fro... kidney complaint do not know th... kidneys are diseased, and so the trouble ... neglected until it reaches an incurable sta... Cure your kidneys *while, you can*, by startin... with Doan's Backache Kidney Pills at on... if you have any such clear signs of kidne... or bladder trouble as:—

Backache,
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Sciatica.

Doan's Backache Kidney Pills relieve the Kidneys and bladder, like ordinary medicines relieve the bowels. They dispose of the excess uric acid which causes rheumatism, backache, lumbago and stone, and they release the accumulated water in dropsy. A Certificate of Purity accompanies every box.

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It is unquestionably the most remarkable pain-cure in the world. For back-ache, head-ache, lumbago, rheumatism, pains in the chest, arms, legs, feet—for accidental sprains and bruises—it has no equal.

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Stop that pain! Little's Oriental Balm will do it quickly, easily, pleasantly, surely.

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The most severe cases are almost instantly relieved. The acute pains and agonizing aches disappear. The sufferer gets well Mr. J. Vigor, of 20, Nelson Square, Burnley, says. "Having suffered from Rheumatism in my knees for two years, and Neuralgia in my face for many months and having got little relief from other medicines, I was recommended to try your Oriental Balm. I have used three bottles and am now quite free from pain."

Sold at Re. 1 per bottle. Of all Chemists and Medicine Vendors throughout India.

NEW BOOKS.

FIFTEEN YEARS [illegible]'s life by Miss Loie Fuller [illegible]—The story of the invention of [illegible]nce, and how it won fame and f[illegible] the inventor, has its own interest [illegible] however, the great people, Rodin, [illegible]s, Bernhardt, Anatole France, whose admiration and friendship her dances brought her, that make the principal appeal in Miss Loie Fuller's book.

She gives the following account of her first meeting with Alexandre Dumas and the unconventional greeting that led to a great friendship.

"During the journey in the railway carriage M. Poulle taught me a French phrase, which I was to say when Dumas extended his hand; 'Je suis tres contente de serfer votre main' ('I am delighted to grasp your hand').

"An of course, when the psychological moment arrived, I phrased the words all askew. Instead of taking one of his hands I grasped both, and, empatically and with stress on each word, I said: 'Je suis tres contente de votre main serree' ('I am delighted with your close-fisted hand').

"I did not understand his reply, but my friend later on told me that Dumas had replied: My hand is not close-fisted, but I know what you mean, child. My friend Poulle has related to me his experiences in Jamaica, and I open my heart and my hand in your service."

She has several tales to relate of the old-fashioned gallantry of manner displayed by Dumas

"Another time we were at Marly-le-Roi and the Court Primoli took a number of photographs of us and of the garden, in which only a single yellow rose was left.

"Dumas picked this flower and gave it to me.'

"'My dear sir,' I said, 'it is the last one in the garden. You ought not to give it to me."

M. Poulle, who served as translator, rendered this reply:

"'Oh, very well. Since it is so valuable, what are you going to give me in exchange?'

"I replied that a woman could give only one thing for so pretty a thought as that suggested by the rose.

"'And that is?' he asked.

"I drew his face toward mine and kissed him.

"Just at this moment, Count Primoli took a snapshot of us, a picture which I have never had the pleasure of owning. I have, however, something better than a picture. I have kept the rose.

"One evening I came home at eight o'clock and found my house full of people. I had quite forgotten that I was giving a dinner party of about forty covers.

"My chef had asked me, that very morning, if I would be good enough to arrange for hiring some chairs and tables. He would take care of the dinner without my being bothered with it further. But, as I did not see a spare minute ahead of me that day, I requested him to see to the accessories as well as to the menu itself, a thing that he was very glad to do.

"The chairs, the tables, and the china arrived. He had made no terms regarding the accommodation, and had supposed that I would be there to receive what was necessary and pay the bill. I had not returned.

"They waited until seven o'clock and the chef decided as my representative to pay the bill himself. He was asked to give 300 francs. The price seemed to him exorbitant, and he did not dare to pay the bill without my consent.

"He was, however, so perplexed, so afraid of seeing my dinner party a dead failure for want of chairs for the guests to sit on that he concluded he would advance the money. Then he discovered that he had not enough with him, and the men from the caterer's went back with their chairs, tables, etc.

"The chef was at his wit's end. He did not know what to do until a magnificent inspiration came to him. He went and told his troubles to all my neighbours, who hastened to offer him chairs, tables, dishes, glasses of every style and make.

"I made my entrance just as my neighbours were sending in their goods, and while the invited guests were beginning to arrive. Everybody turned to and helped lay the tables, and I believe that I have never been present at a pleasanter affair.

"Some of the tables were high, others low. The chairs added to the appearance of a general mix-up. Table cloths were sadly lacking, as were knives and glasses. My chef did wonders in making us forget that the banquet arrangements were not absolutely correct.

"The oddest thing of all was that that evening having met some friends, I had come within an ace of not being present at my own dinner. In short, I had forgotten all about it.

"This dinner, at which there were among the guests, M.M. Rodin and Fritz Thaulow, was given in honour of M. and Mme. Flammarion."

Here is a little sketch of Rodin, the sculptor, from an interesting chapter describing a visit in the company of M. and Mme. Curie to Meudon.

"The moment you draw the latch, which causes a bell to resound in the distance, a dog rushes wildly from the houses and gives you a most joyous welcome. Then Rodin appears in his turn. In his rather unwieldy body and his features, which are a trifle heavy, great kindliness and sweetness of disposition are evident. He walks slowly. His gestures are kindly, his voice kindly. Everything about him breathes kindliness.

"He receives you by extending both hands, very simply and with a friendly smile."

Some brief extracts must be given from the story of how Miss Loie Fuller came to discover her serpentine dance and the wonderful effects of light and colour that made her famous.

"A friend had asked me to dine with several officers who were being wined and dined just before leaving for India where they were under orders to rejoin their regiment. The officers were in handsome uniforms, the women were in low dresses, and they were pretty as only English women are.

"At table I was seated between two of the younger officers. They had very long necks and wore extremely high collars. At first I felt myself greatly overawed in the presence of people so imposing as my neighbours. They looked snobbish and uncommunicative.

"Presently I discovered that they were much more timid than I, and that we should never be better acquainted unless one or the other of us resolved to overcome his own nervousness and at the same time that of his companions.

"When I told them I hoped they might never be engaged in a war, and especially that they might never have to do any killing, one of them answered me very simply: 'I fancy I can serve as a target as well as any other man, and certainly people who draw on me will understand that war is on.'

"I left the table without remembering to ask the names of my neighbours, and when I thought about it, the matter was too late.

"I recalled, however, that one of them took the trouble in the course of our conversation to learn the name of the hotel at which I was staying. I had only suggested the incident when, some time after, I received a little casket addressed to me from India.

"It contained a skirt of very thin white silk, of a peculiar shape, and some pieces of silk gauze. The box was not more than sixteen inches long and was hardly taller than a cigar box. It contained nothing else, not a line, not a card.

This was the robe she discovered when later on as an actress she had to find a frock one night for a playlet burlesqueing the hypnotic displays of twenty years ago.

"At the end of the play on the evening of the first presentation she gave our hypnotism scene. The stage scenery, representing a garden, was flooded with pale green light. Dr. Quack made a mysterious entrance and then began his work of suggestion. The orchestra played a melancholy air very softly, and I endeavoured to make myself as light as possible, in order to give the impression of a fluttering figure obedient to the doctor's orders.

"He raised his arms. I raised mine. Under the influence of suggestion, entranced—so, at least, it looked—with my gaze held by his, I followed his every motion.

"My robe was so long that I was continually stepping upon it, and mechanically I held it up with both hands and raised my arms aloft, all the while that I continued to flit around the stage like a winged spirit.

"There was a sudden exclamation from the house: 'It's a butterfly! A butterfly!'

"I turned on my steps, running from one end of the stage to the other, and a second exclamation followed: "It's an orchid! To my great astonishment sustained applause burst forth. The doctor all the time was gliding around the stage, with quickening steps, and I followed him faster and faster.

"At last, transfixed in a state of ecstasy, I let myself drop at his feet, completely enveloped in a cloud of the light material."

"THE REEF" by Edith Wharton (Macmillan).—This book again shows the quiet, ironic tragedy of a solitary girl who is forced to eat the bitter bread of dependence, considered as of no account whatever by most of the men and women with whom she came in contact, and yet longing, as every normal girl does, for some of the pleasant things of life, and most of all for love. Such a one was poor Sophy Viner, whose simple story Mrs. Wharton narrates with consummate skill and sympathy, while all the other people are drawn and contrasted with a fine, subtle, delicate touch—Anna Leath, the sheltered woman, gentle, kindly, but serenely selfish; Darrow, the man who loved her, and regarded his brief adventure with Sophy as "a mere episode," and would have forgotten her entirely if Fate had not brought them together at a most inopportune moment, but yet had sufficient chivalry to endeavour to defend her and plead with Anna. "She had the excuse of her loneliness, her unhappiness—of miseries and humiliations that a woman like you can't even guess. She had nothing to look back to but indifference or unkindness—nothing to look forward to but unhappiness." Anna did not understand then, though she did later, and acknowledged, moreover, the greatness of Sophy's sacrifice—the sheer nobility of her nature—"the girl was magnificent." "The Reef" is a fine, thoughtful, and exquisitely-written book, worthy of its author's high reputation.

An extremely interesting novel is STORMLIGHT by Laura Troubridge, Mills and Boon, decidedly one of the best this clever author has yet written. It narrates how Viola Castleton, driven to desperation by her husband's brutality, yielded at length to the entreaties of the man who loved her, Henry Downham, a brillant and rising young politician, and promised to join him at his bungalow in Folkstone preparatory to eloping to the Continent with him. She kept the tryst, but was confronted not by Henry, but by his brother Anthony, who having heard of the intended flight, meant to save them both if possible from their rash proceeding, knowing that it would ruin his brother's career. He was too late to prevent scandal, however, for Viola had not only left a farewell letter to her husband, but had confided to a mutual friend her intention of going away with 'Mr. Downing." Therefore Anthony prevailed on her to go abroad with him in order that he might be the scapegrace, a distinctly novel but by no means improbable situation, from which the story is developed on unconventional but perfectly natural lines, and ends in a pathetic tragedy.

Lovers of folk-lore will be grateful to Mr. W. McCulloch for his volume of "BENGALI HOUSEHOLD TALES" a number of quaint and characteristic traditionary stories and legends which he originally heard narrated in an out-of-the-way Hindu village by the local raconteur, a young Brahmin who was wont to tell the stories in the evenings, after the immemorial custom of the East. Rendered in appropriately simple English, the stories are fascinating and significant most of them, of course, of the "marvellous" order; and the brief explanatory foot-notes and appendix are extremely interesting. (Hodder and Stoughton).

"A YEAR WITHOUT A CHAPERON" by Elsie M. Gawthrone, is a naive but interesting account of the experiences of a young English girl, who, with only a few pounds in her pocket, had the temerity to go to New York "to seek her fortune," and, though she had some hard times, got on a good deal better than she might have expected, seeing that she was absolutely untrained in any wage-earning capacity. (John Long).

Messrs. John Long will shortly publish a new novel entitled "THE DECOY DUCK" by a Peer, author of "The Hard Way," "The Ordeal of Silence," etc. The novels by a Peer are amongst the successes of the land by right of merit, and owe nothing to the adventitious position of the author. They are, of course, addressed to men and women of intelligence and experience, and this latest example follows closely upon the design of its predecessors in that respect.

Borrow students and lovers will be glad to hear that Messrs. Jarrold and Sons are just issuing in facsimile the exceedingly rare volume "ROMANTIC BALLADS TRANSLATED FROM THE DANISH AND MISCELLANEOUS PIECES" by George Borrow, originally and only issued in 1826, The new edition is limited to 300 copies.

Messrs. John Long will shortly publish a new novel entitled "THE ONLY PRISON" by Ellen Ada Smith, author of "THE BUSY-BODY," "THE LAST STRONGHOLD," etc. The story deals with the dishonour of a naturally honourable and proud man, who is overburdened by the imperious demands of an acute civilization, which include the preservation of life at too great a cost. But he is essentially a brave man with it all, and how he finally redeems his honour and frees the woman he loves from the consequences of his fall is sympathetically told.

SUMMER HOLIDAYS.

II.

CAMPING.

The necessaries for the kind of camping to be described are:—a fine linen tent with collapsible bamboo poles, a thin rug and a mackintosh sheet in eiderdown, one or two aluminium plates, and cooking utensils, a reliable spirit-lamp, or Primus Stove, and a couple of waterproof bags made to fit on to the front and back wheels of a cycle.

Armed with these trifles, the most inexperienced and timid would-be camper can sally forth into any kind of country or weather. The whole weighs so little that, on a level road, the cyclist is unconscious of his burden. Up-hill, of course, every pound tells, but few people are so unsociable as to want to camp absolutely alone, and when the household stuff is divided between two, it is possible to carry all this and a good deal more in the way of change of clothes, and even such luxuries as field glasses and camera, without unduly burdening the rider. If the camper pleases, the paraphernalia can all be bought from a specialist, who has considered the weight of every article to a fraction of an ounce, and reduced camping to a fine art. Everything necessary, including a rain-proof tent of fine texture, and a dainty moss-green quilt, can be bought for £3.

It is with a strange, gypsy, vagabondish feeling, that the camper turns his back upon some lonely wayside station, and realises that for the first time in his life, come wind, come weather, no friendly fire or roof await him when the shades of night descend. For the first time the stars will be his lamps by night, and mother earth his strange and far-from-downy pillow.

But long before night gathers, the camper must begin looking for the right spot where those essentials for a successful camp are to be found, a flat piece of ground, running water, shelter from the wind, and above all, shelter from public view. To pitch a tent in a field beside a hospitable farmhouse, and to get supplies from an amused and tolerant farmer's wife is no fun at all. If there is a purchaseable bed within ten miles of the camp, then a moment will come sooner or later when the camper will wonder what foolishness caused him to brave the roughness of the open sky. The fun begins when the camper realises that, only by bringing his house on his back, could he possibly have laid himself down to sleep in so lonely a region of bracken and heather, only by cutting himself off from all chance of reinforcement or supplies, could he have wakened in a spot where wild deer may visit him at dawn on their way to the drinking-pools. Most important of all, only if all possibility of intrusion or remonstrance is afar, will the camper feel really at home and secure in his syivan retreat, only in the wilds will he be able to enjoy that most blissful moment of the day, the early morning plunge in the undefiled depths of the mountain torrent.

The great point of bicycle-camping is its mobility. A caravan needs roads, or at least lanes, and cannot push far into a forest. It is on foot that the traveller is freeest of all; but against that freedom must be set the fact that there is a very definite limit to what a man can carry on his back, whereas on to a bicycle he can pile so much that constant return to civilisation and the base of supplies becomes necessary.

For the reason that loneliness and water are all-important to the camper, Ireland and the Highlands of Scotlands are, in spite of their bad weather, good places for camping. Wales is too populous, and the South of England too dry. India is too full of sun and snakes, of drought and Admirable Crichtons to allow for a moment of the idea of a servantless camp. Rain is, of course, a great damper of the holiday spirit wherever it falls, but it is quite possible to be both dry and happy in Ireland, or Scotland, if the precaution is taken before setting out of buying a complete mackintosh over-all, skirt or trousers as well as a coat, before venturing out of reach of drying-fires. Well enveloped the cyclist can brave the open road. Once encamped all his goods will be perfectly safe under his thin, but weather-proof linen roof.

Complete mental absorption in some out-of-door occupation is the right state of mind for a holiday-maker. His attitude should be the exact opposite of the desperate mood of the travellers who had up the beef at 11 a.m., because they could think of nothing else to do. It is when meals come all too quickly and seem an interruption to his absorbing task, that a man is really happy. And this blissful state of mind can be infallibly promised to the cook-explorer and bootboy-naturalist whose other name is the camper.

MORTALITY IN BOMBAY.

Returns of cases of plague in Bombay city reported from 6 a.m. on the 19th March to 6 a.m. on the 20th March:—

	Attacks	Deaths.
Total:.....	20	24
Total mortality for to-day from all causes	...	105

WEEK'S MORTALITY.

THE total number of deaths registered in Bombay during the week ending March 15 was 698, giving a death-rate of 37·06 per annum per thousand as against 45·16 the corresponding period of last year, and 49·15 the average over the past five years. Of the total number 67 died from fevers; 103, plague; 9, small-pox; 10, measles; 2, cholera; 2, leprosy; 35 phthisis; 46, diseases of the nervous system; 191, affections of the respiratory organs; 49, dysentery; 24, still-born; 26, old age and debility; 70 accidents and violence. The classified list of deaths shows:—Jain, 33; Brahmin, 21; Lingaet, 2; Bhattia, 5; Hindu of other caste 358; Hindu low caste, 91; Musalman, 127; Parsee; 19; Jew 4; Native Christian, 24; European, 2; Negro-African, 2. The total number of births was 317 as against 428 for the corresponding period of last year, and 368 the average over the past five years.

IF YOUR FRIENDS TOLD YOU

The ALBION MILK and SULPHUR SOAP is "pleasant to use and whitens and softens the skin," and "I prefer it to any other," would you miss trying a tablet? these testimonials from ladies of title (with name) are on the wrapper, and thousands (home and abroad) buy the soap. If it suits so many, may it not be worth your attention? It is a Toilet Luxury, delight ful in use, delicately perfumed, refreshing and beneficial. British manufacture. Sold by Chemists Stores, Grocers, etc., and at 276, New Oxford-street, London. Established over 75 years.

CURRENT INDIAN NEWS.

Mr. Aler Mars has been appointed Secretary to the European Defence Association in succession to Mr. H. R. Pankridge resigned.

Mr. W. A. Ironside, of Messrs Bird and Co., has been appointed Chairman of the Indian Mining Association for the present year.

It is officially stated that the Royal Botanic Gardens Department, Ceylon, has been replaced by a Department of Agriculture, and that all communications should in future be addressed to the Director of Agriculture Peradimya, Ceylon. The work of the Royal Botanic Gardens will be continued under the new department.

The committee of officials and non-official commonly known as the Pilgrim's Committee, appointed by the Local Government to inquire into the conditions of pilgrims in places of pilgrimage, have concluded their inquiries at Benares.

The Raja of Mahmudabad has invited Nawab Viquar-rul-Mulk to attend the meeting of the All India Moslem League at Lucknow on the 22nd inst., with a view to discussing with the Nawab the recent article in the Aligarh Institutute Gazette criticising the Moslem University Deputation.

The Chief Commissioner laid the foundation-stone of the new buildings of the Hindu National High School at Peshawar on Wednesday. In his reply to the address presented by the School Committee, Sir George Roos-Keppel referred in warm terms to the liberality and public spirit of the Hindu community, and announced a grant of Rs. 40,000 towards the building fund.

It is notified that the District of Bijapur has been devided into two sub-divisions, the northern comprising the talukas of Indi, Sendgi, Bogewode and Muddebchal, and the southern those of Bijapur, excluding Bijapur town, Bagalkot (including Bilge Petha Badami and Hungund.

A great game was witnessed in the final round of the Hajee Dossul Hockey Tournament in Karachi when contrary to general expectation, Karachi Gymkhana beat Quetta by 3 goals to one and carried off the cup.

Mr. H. V. Noone of Messrs Shaw, Wallace and Co. of Karachi, is at present engaged in obtaining the signatures of 50 would-be members (the minimum number permissible) for a requisition for the formation of a Karachi branch of the European Association.

The wireless telegraph stations in the Persian Gulf are to be maintained on a permanent footing. In the Telegraph Budget for 1913-14 further expenditure under the head "Indo-European" is sanctioned on the radio offices both for construction and for the working staff. The advantages of the installations have already been proved, especially in connexion with the operations against gun-runners in the Gulf.

At the festivities connected with the installation of the Raja of Sirmur last week his Highness in the Durbar announced that in celebration of the event primary education would be imparted free in the State schools, the pay of the military department would be raised, promotion would be given in the police department, and stipends would be given every year to the two first Sirmuri students at the Punjab University Entrance Examination.

Sir James Meston takes an optimistic view of the future prospects of Municipal administration in the United Provinces in the light of last year's record of work. Certain Municipalities, it is true, were convicted, in some instances, of failure to cope with their responsibilities, but the Lieutenant-Governor is satisfied that these cases were exceptional, and he pays a tribute to the public spirit and self-sacrifice generally shown both by the members of the boards and by the officials who aided and advised them.

Some interesting facts about the reclamation of the children of criminal tribes were brought to light at a meeting at Sir George Knox's residence at Allahabad a few days ago. The children at the Lady Hewett Girls' Industrial Home at Phulpur, it was pointed out, did not at first know how to put on the clothes that were made for them but, when finally dressed, they were tremendously proud of them. They were taught to sing one verse of "God save the King," and at the village Coronation Durbar they led the singing in fine style, much to the delight of the village leaders.

A point about the crack marksman is, says the "Asian," that he has a way of using larger shot than the average man. He would not use No. 9 even for snipe; it would probably be nothing smaller than No. 8, and he will be using No. 5 when the ordinary shooter is using No. 6, and so on. The difference between a single size in the weight of each pellet and the number of pellets is considerable. The crack knows that he can kill game cleaner and further, the larger, in reason, the shot he uses. And the pleasure to him lies in dropping dead a long or difficult shot rather than to make a large easily won bag. He can afford to use the larger pellet because his aim is so accurate.

A case reported in the London papers received by the last mail serves to emphasize the necessity that exists for safeguarding the interests of young Indians in England, and particularly in London. The case was one in which a young Bengali, aged 18teen, was charged by a woman with stealing certain articles of value. The complainant kept an establishment, one of a number of "mysterious houses" in London, the character of which the police were unable to fathom. In the end, mainly owing to the scrupulously fair manner in which a detective officer testified, young Mozumdar was discharged, but it came out in the course of the evidence in the case that his guardian, in London had been receiving £5 or £6 a week for his maintenance, but he had not benefited by it, with the result that he had had to beg for food and lodging from time to time. It was not mentioned in the report of the case who the guardian of the young student was, but he must have had a very inadequate realization of his obligations towards his ward. Indian parents, who send their boys to Europe for study will do well says the "Poona Mail" to avail themselves of the facilities for securing respectable and comfortable lodgings provided by the Advisers of the India Office, or send them to people at Home whom they happen to know. The case under notice is a very grave warning indeed, the only ray of sunshine in it being the hope that somebody may profit by the lesson it teaches.

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ICILMA FLUOR CREAM, England's premier face-cream, has restored clearness and beauty to more complexions than anything else known. This is because it contains Icilma Natural Water, the magical skin-tonic from the spring in Algeria. It stimulates the skin to normal healthy action—and that is the only way to Beauty.

Icilma Fluor Cream is the acme of Toilet Perfection—greaseless, snowy, fragrant and clean to use. It leaves no trace on the skin—cannot grow hair—needs no powder to hide it. Nothing else known can give the same clean, cool comfort, healthy transparency and velvety softness as this exquisite skin-cream.

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Now made in Tarragona, Spain, and again shipped in the old shape bottles and under the labels here shown.

These Liqueurs are as delicious now as they were formerly—being made with the

Same Plants,

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Same Ingredients,

according to the

Same Secret Process

as of old and by the

Same Chartreux Monks

who used to make them in France, previous to their expulsion.

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Incontestably proved by Forty Years' Medical Experience to be *The only Cod Liver Oil which produces the full curative effects in*

CONSUMPTION AND DISEASES OF THE CHEST, THROAT AFFECTIONS, GENERAL DEBILITY, DISEASES OF THE SKIN, WASTING DISEASES OF CHILDREN, RICKETS, AND ALL SCROFULOUS DISORDERS.

SELECT MEDICAL OPINIONS.

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"The value of DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL as a therapeutic agent in a number of diseases, chiefly of an exhaustive character, has been admitted by the world of medicine long in addition, I have found it a remedy of great power in the treatment of many Affections of the Throat and Larynx, especially the Consumption of the Larynx, where it will sustain life when everything else fails."

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JOSEPH J. POPE Esq., M.R.C.S.,
Late Staff Surgeon, Army, Professor of Hygiene, Birkbeck Institution, London.

"I found during my Indian experience that the worth and character of DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL remained unchanged by tropical heat or foreign climate, and it was, from its uniformity of character, particularly adapted for long-continued administration. The value of "hydro-carbons" in all debilitated states of the system is, now, becoming thoroughly recognized; and it is, without doubt, from the animal oils, and fats, rather than from their vegetable substitutes, that we may hope to derive the surest benefit. The Oil of DR. DE JONGH stands in everyone's reach a reliable and valuable remedy, one that cannot be too widely recognized."

DR. R. C. CROFT,
Author of "Handbook for the Nursery."

"DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL is almost a specific in many of the Diseases peculiar to Infancy and Childhood, and I have seen marked benefit produced by its use. Patients prefer it to the Pale Oils, and are able to retain it more comfortably."

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ZOG CLEANS IT AND

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HOCKEY NOTES.

ENTRIES FOR THE AGA KHAN TOURNAMENT.

THE LUCK OF THE DRAW.

St. Mary's College played the Byculla Education Society's School in the Junior Aga Khan Tournament on Friday. The game took place on the Gymkhana ground before a large crowd, and was evenly contested throughout, neither side being able to score a deciding goal, although ten minutes' extra time was played. The Byculla team undoubtedly had the better team of the two, and did most of the pressing. Their opponents, however, by no means failed in attack. After each team had scored a goal, St. Mary's managed to get ahead, towards the end of the first half, and though from the bully off the Byculla team rushed the ball down and netted it almost at once, they were unfortunate in being pulled back for some not very clear reason. Soon afterwards, the inside right of the Byculla team was badly fouled in the goal mouth. The first half ended with St. Mary's leading by a goal, and the second period of play was fast slipping away before the centre forward of the Byculla team put in a hot shot, which the goal-keeper stopped with his pads; but, before the cheer raised by the partisans of St. Mary's had died away, the ball was returned, and Byculla equalised amid every exhibition of delight from their supporters. Byculla immediately started pressing again and the inside left missed an easy thing, only half hitting the ball. St. Mary's several times rushed the ball down, and looked dangerous. At call of time neither side had scored further. Extra time was immediately started. Desultory play followed till the Byculla goal-keeper found it necessary to run right outside the circle to clear, which he did effectively. Byculla were on the defensive for some time, and the right back had a prolonged struggle with two of St. Mary's forwards, which was eventually interrupted by the Referee. The crowd gave no trouble by continually infringing on the field of play. As already stated, the game ended in a draw of two goals all.

In the re-play of the game on Saturday, the Byculla School were lucky to beat St. Mary's by three goals to two. Up to within a short time of the close of the game, St. Mary's led by two goals to one, and it was only by scoring two lucky goals, one of which was due to a mistake on the part of St. Mary's goal-keeper, that Byculla were able to win. As a result, the Byculla Education Society's team met St. Xavier's College in the final. The teams were well matched, but St. Xavier's managed to secure a goal in the first half, and, though Byculla did nearly all the pressing in the second period of the game, they were unable to break through the very effective defence put up by their opponents. In this defence, the goal-keeper showed up well, twice saving brilliantly what seemed a certain goal. Byculla, however, in the second half of the game secured a penalty bully. During the progress of this penalty bully, the opposing team broke away, and for this the Byculla team should have been awarded a penalty goal. The goal secured by St. Xavier's was a pretty shot, the left inside taking the ball on the run, and putting in a hard volley that found the not high up and gave the opposition little chance. The Byculla team seemed to be affected by staleness. When the forwards did get away, the halves were not there to back up the attack. The whole team lacked spirit. For St. Xavier's, the inside right, De Souza played a good game, and the goal keeper saved the match for his side more than once.

In my notes last week, I made a suggestion whereby the would be made easy for teams from places like Madras and Calcutta, to enter for the Bombay Aga Khan Tournament. The chief difficulty before such teams is the long period of time involved, and the impossibility of getting together a representative eleven, each member of which can absent himself from his work for the three weeks or more during which the Bombay Tournament lasts. The suggestion was, therefore, made that clubs which were known to be capable of a high standard of play, and which had given practical demonstration of their capabilities by reaching the final round of the All-India Hockey Tournament at Allahabad or the Aga Khan Tournament at Poona, or any other similar tournament, which preceeds our own tournament, should be allowed to go straight into one of the later rounds of the Bombay Aga Khan Tournament.

It is not likely that we should be swamped with teams claiming to go direct into the closing stages of the tournament. The long journeys necessary in this country of distances, the expense of putting up in Bombay, and the fact that, at the shortest a week's absence, more or less, from their home station would be necessary, all act as deterrents. Only enthusiastic teams, which consider they have a sound chance of doing well would undertake the trouble and expenditure of a visit to Bombay. Far from seeing any dangers in the suggestion, I think the authorities here should write to well-known clubs, such as the N.-W. Railway Volunteers, H. C. the Calcutta Customs H. C. and similar teams, offering to place them in the third round if they can send a team. The final stages of the tournament would not be unduly prolonged, and the public would welcome the addition to the high standard of play which is only seen towards the close of the competition. The only possible objectors might be some of the Bombay teams, but this is doubt. We have no professionals among us. No one makes a living out of the game. The Bombay teams which enter are not out pot-hunting, but merely to match their skill against others for the enjoyment of sport. If there is a better team who can beat them, they will not object to being beaten. A game is only a game. There should, however, be one reservation. The necessity for allowing up-country military teams, the suggested privilege is not apparent. Most military teams are given the benefit of a special training for months beforehand, under the guidance and direction, in many cases, of a professional trainer. The men composing the hockey team, or the football team, of a regiment, are, I believe, put off all regimental duties. I recollect a very fine football player belonging to a regimental team entered for the Rover's Tournament, who told me that he had not shouldered a rifle or cleaned a button for seven years. For weeks before a footer or hockey competition commences in Bombay, we are familiar with the sight of one or more regimental teams undergoing their training along the sea front. I am aware of no difficulty that the soldier teams have in getting all the leave necessary, and in being provided with accommodation when competing in a Bombay tournament. In the circumstances I cannot see that they are entitled to any special consideration. My suggestion, therefore, applies only to civilian teams.

The entries for the Aga Khan Tournament have now closed, it will perhaps be inadvisable to consider the suggestion made above in connection with this year's Tournament, though I can see no difficulty in doing so. The entries received for the tournament total 23, of which 5 only are outside teams as follows:—The 1st Middlesex Regiment from Kirkee, the 14th King's Hussars from Mhow, the 2nd Dorset Regiment from Poona, the 1st Royal Irish Regiment from Kamptee, and the Baroda Hockey Club. Against 18 local teams only 5 teams from the whole of the rest of India have entered, and of these one only is a civilian team. This illustrates the fact that the conditions under which the Aga Khan Tournament are run make it practically an impossibility for any of the civilian teams, from other large Presidency towns and centers in India, to compete, a fact which must be deplored by all true lovers of sport.

The luck of the draw is a factor that will influence very largely the ultimate result of the tournament. The 2nd Dorsets, who have just won at Poona, have drawn a bye in the Bombay tournament, and a glance at the list shows that they will have no difficulty in reaching the semi-final round. The Institute Luso, the Hornets, or the Bombay Customs, are none of them capable of putting "paid" to the account of the military team, who must now be in the pink of condition and at the top of their form. They have just played through the Alderson Tournament and the Poona Aga Khan Tournament, and will come to Bombay with several months' training to their credit. On the other hand, the G. I. P. Railway, the Gymkhana, and the 14th Hussars, to say nothing of the Royal Irish, must fight it out before any one of them can see the semi-final. The game between the G. I. P. and the Hussars should be a good one. Other teams which have been benefitted by the draw are the Grant Medical and the Sherwood Foresters, which two should make up the other semi-finalists. Taken altogether, I would say, "put your money on the Dorsets".

GOALPOST.

THE WEATHER.

COLD WAVE NORTH AND WEST OF C. P.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, Mar. 20.

There has been nearly general rain in Assam, but no large amounts are reported. A cold wave covers the whole country to the north and west of the Central Provinces, the day temperature being between ten and fifteen degrees below the normal.

Forecast:—Further rainfall in Assam.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Thursday, the 20th March, 1913, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Skies are lightly clouded in the extreme north and clear elsewhere. The air contains the average amount of moisture. Temperature is in moderate to large defect.

The United Provinces.—Skies are moderately clouded in the extreme southern districts and clear elsewhere. Humidity is normal or in defect. Temperature has fallen and is now lower than usual both during the day and at night.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are clear. The air is drier than usual. Temperature is in moderate to large defect.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Skies are clear. Humidity is normal or in defect. Temperature is in moderate to large defect.

The Central Provinces.—Skies are generally clear. The air is drier than usual. Temperature has fallen and is in defect except at Raipur and Nagpur.

The Konkan.—Skies are clear. Humidity is normal. Night temperature is in defect.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Skies are clear. The air is generally drier than usual. Night temperature is in defect at most stations.

General Remarks.—Weather has been dry. The cold wave is spreading further eastwards, and temperature is now lower than usual to the north of latitude 21° N. Seas have become smooth at Karachi. There has been an increase of cloud in the south of the Peninsula.

A few thunderstorms are likely in Malabar, and possible in south-east Madras.

BOMBAY SEASON REPORT.

The following General Summary, of weather and crop reports in the Bombay Presidency during the past week has been issued:—

During the week there was slight rain in parts of Larkana and Nawabshah district. The standing rabi crops were generally in good condition, and are being harvested. Picking of cotton was in progress in parts of Gujarat, Satara, the Karnatak, and Rewa Kantha. Lands are being prepared for kharif cultivation. The fodder-supply was adequate except in parts of Ahmednagar. Agricultural stock was generally sufficient and in good condition but was deficient in parts of Cutch, and was deteriorating in Ahmednagar. Drinking water-supply was adequate except in parts of Ahmednagar, Sholapur and Bijapur. Water for irrigation was sufficient except in parts of West Khandesh, Ahmednagar, Poona, Sholapur and Bijapur. Prices, of food-grains have fallen in Ahmednagar, Solapur and Satara, risen in Sukkar and Larkana and were stationary elsewhere. Quantities of food-grains purchasable per rupee are 16 to 43 per cent. less than normal in Sind, 18 to 43 per sent. less than normal in Gujarat, 23 to 38 per cent. less than normal in the Kohkan, 25 to 49 per cent. less than normal in the Deccan and 32 to 47 per cent. less than normal in the Karnatak. The public health was generally good.

Distress is becoming severe in the Ahmednagar district. Little wandering or emaciation has been noticed yet two kitchens and six poor-hoses continue to give relief. The people on relief are in good condition. Liberal suspensions of land revenue are being granted and takavi is being freely advanced for fodder and wells. Grass imported by Governments agency is being sold to needy cultivators at low rates and finds ready sale. Charitable funds are being utilized for grant of relief to weavers. Five cattle kitchens financed from charitable funds continue to give relief but have not been able to draw cattle in large numbers. Steps are being taken to improve the water-supply by deepening existing wells and digging temporary wells with the aid of Government and Local Board grants. The numbers on gratuitous relief for the week ending 15th March were 17,488 in Ahmednagar and 1,026 in Poona and Sholapur.

THELMA stands for all that is good in perfume. Delightful odor, permanence, and delicacy. No wonder THELMA is so popular. A trial of it will convince you.—MADON, SONS & Co. The Original MADON'S Crawford Market, Bombay.

THE BOMBAY SERVICES.

Mr. H. B. Clayton, I. C. S., on relief, to be Assistant Political Agent, Rewa Kantha, and Additional Sessions Judge, Rewa Kantha.

The appointment of Cavaliere Ferdinando Sola as Consul-General for Italy at Aden is provisionally recognised.

Lieutenant P. J. R. Wigley, 90th Punjabis, to be Assistant Political Agent, Mahi Kantha.

The undermentioned Probationary Third Grade Assistant Superintendents of Police passed, on the 3rd March, an examination in Kanarese according to the Higher Standard:—Mr. H. S. Needham and Mr. J. R. Jacob.

Mr. A. C. J. Bailey to act as District Superintendent of Police, Panch Mahals, vice Mr. T. S. Greenaway proceeding on leave.

Mr. H. E. Lynch-Blosse, I. C. S., Assistant Collector in the district of Dharwar, is appointed a Magistrate of the First Class.

Mr. L. W. Hartley, Collector of Income Tax, Bombay, is granted privilege leave for three months from the 1st May or subsequent date.

Mr. P. W Monie, I. C. S., on return to duty, to act as Collector of Sholapur vice Mr. G. W. Hatch, I. C. S., proceeding on leave.

Mr. P. W Monie, I. C. S., on return to duty, to act as Political Agent, Akalkot, vice Mr. G. W. Hatch, I. C. S., proceeding on leave.

Mr. E. J. Bolus, I. C. S., Assistant Collector, Poona is granted combined leave for fifteen months.

The Honourable Mr. S R Arthur, I C S to act as Commissioner Central Division, during the absence on leave of the Honorable Mr G S Curtis C S I, I C S.

The following gentlemen to be members of the Board of Trustees of the Port of Bombay—Captain W. Lumsden, C. V. O. R. N., Mr. P. R. Cadell, I. C. S., Mr M M S Gubbay, I C S Major H A L Hepper, R E.

The following return of gentlemen elected by the bodies mentioned below to be members of the Board of Trustees of the Port of Bombay, with effect from the 1st April 1913 Sir Vithaldas D Thackersey Kt. and Mr. Devidas Madhavji Thakersey J P have been elected Trustees of the Port of Bombay by the Millowners' Association, Bombay, and The Native Piece-Goods Merchants' Associated, Bombay respectively.

The following gentlemen to be members of Board of Trustees of the Port of Aden:—Major J K Connon. Khan Bahadur Abdul Kadir Makavi. Mr. Hormusji Cowasji Dinshaw, M V O Mr T M F Major, Mr A F Gordon Judah Menahim Messa.

Mr. A. R. Dalal, I. C. S., Assistant Collector and First Class Magistrate, Kolaba, S. D., to be Sub-divisional Magistrate for the Southern sub-division.

Bombay Light Horse.—Reginald Arthur Spence to be Second Lieutenant, to fill an existing vacancy.

Captain H. G. Rawlinson, Poona Volunteer Rifles, is granted nine months' leave out of India, with effect from the 15th April.

Mr. W. J. Howard, First Deputy Registrar and Commissioner for taking affidavits, High Court, Bombay, leave on medical certificate for two months and sixteen days from the 3rd day of February.

GOVERNMENT ORDERS.

Mr. Ramprasad M. Mehta, Deputy Assistant Political Agent, Sorath Prant, was in charge of the current duties of the Political Agent of that Prant, in addition to his own, from 26th September to 1st November. Kumar Shri Bharatsinhji Raisinhji Probationary Deputy Superintendent of Police, passed on the 4th March, an examination in Marathi, according to the Higher Standard.

During the absence on leave of Mr. H. B. Tyabji, Barrister-at-Law, Fourth Judge, Court of Small Causes, Bombay, or pending further orders:—Mr. Sorabji Framji Bilimoria, LL. B., to act as Fourth Judge, Small Cause Court, Bombay; Mr. Ali Muhammad Khan Dehlavi, Barrister-at-Law, to act as Fifth Judge, Small Cause Court, Bombay.

Vice Mr. Mahadev Shivram Apte, retiring:—Mr. Sundarrao Gajanan Jayakar to be Head Master his lien on his appointment in British Service being suspended; Mr. Narayan Lakshman Phadke to be Head Master subject to the lien of Mr. Sundarrao Gajanan Jayakar, and to continue to do duty as Head Master, Byramji Jeejeebhoy High School, Thana; Mr. Ganesh Vishnu Dange to be Head Master subject to the lien of Mr. Narayan Lakshman Phadke, and to do duty as Head Master, Garud High School, Dhulia; Mr. Ramchandra Keshav Alekar to be Head Master subject to the lien of Mr. Ganesh Vishnu Dange, and to do duty as Head Master, Dhulia Training School; Mr. Anandrao Sadashiv Dalvi to be Head Master, Ratnagiri High School, vice Mr. Vasadev Vithal Parwardhan; and Mr. Vasadev Vithal Patwardhan to be Head Master, Satara High School, vice Mr. Mahadev Shivram Apte, retiring.

Mr. Jamshedji Bejanji Vachha to act as Collector of Income Tax, Bombay, during the absence on leave of Mr. L. W. Hartley.

Mr. Balkrishna Laxmichand Shah is authorised him to practise as a Pleader in the Broach District.

Mr Frank Herbert Dracott is authorised to practise as a Pleader in the Poona District.

Mr. Sitaram Appaji Upadhye is authorised to practise as a Pleader in the Belgaum District.

Mr. Shridhar Ramchandra Pradhan is authorised to practise as a Pleader in the Thana District.

Mr. Valabha Narayan Desai is authorised him to practise as a Pleader in the Dharwar District.

Mr. A. M. Kajiji, Prothonotary, Testamentary and Admiralty Registrar, High Court, Original Side, Bombay, is granted privilege leave for nineteen days from the 25th day of March.

The following appointments are made with effect from April 1st:—Mr. H J Keess to be Supervisor, Presidency Division (Head-quarters, Uran); Mr. N S Tavaria to be Supervisor, Northern Division (Head-quarters, Surat). Mr. E. W. Grennan to be Supervisor Southern Division, (Head-quarters Poona); and Mr. Nariman H. Maneckji to be Chief Inspector, Dadar Distillery, Bombay.

Assistant Surgeon P P Bulsara, L M. & S., has been placed in charge of Nira Right Bank Canal Works Dispensary, Malsiras, with effect from 26th February.

Mr. Gavrishankar Dullabji Daftary, Apprentice Engineer, appointed to the Central Division, is posted to the Poona District.

Mr. Vaman Narayan Dravid, Overseer, Second Grade is transferred from the Ratnagiri and Kolaba to the Satara District

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ROOM GOSSIP.

paragraphs in the papers, writes a correspondent, have stated that "Twelfth Night" at the Savoy will "last out the present season," the bills outside the theatre have pasted across them the words "Last Weeks." Of course, there may be many "last weeks." We all hope there will be. If beauty of writing, acting, and spectacle had anything like its proper appeal to London playgoers such a revival would "last out" not one season, but a year. Withdrawal of the production at no distant date, however, seems likely. There is nothing so beautiful in many ways on the London stage; and it has, of course, enjoyed a very considerable success. For all that, however, the possibility of its withdrawal at one earlier date than, say, the end of next December, is in itself a melancholy comment on the taste of the day.

Whirling votaries, richly-robed priests, singing worshippers, the clash and clang of strange instruments, and the savage rock ring all round us, save where the plain of Ganges shows through a fantastic setting with a deep blue sky above. A young man is to be a priest; is robed for the ordaining. The dancers whirl round him wilder and wilder. The group is broken, a girl rushes into the centre, throws herself on the ground before the young novitiate, entreating. She is torn away, returns to him, enticing and imploring. At last the priests have her, the couple pass through the yawning grate, the girl is left alone, her arms chained together, in the sanctuary of the Blue God. And now, as the light fades, the snakes of the place begin to stir, and the sacred tortoises crawl down to the water. The girl lies cowering on the ground, runs hither and thither—is there no way out? The grating is fast; but here is a trap—good luck. She opens it, and weird monsters crawl out and encircle her, handle her, all but stifle her. She kneels, praying to the Lotus that floats upon the sacred basin. The Lotus opens, the goddess appears, and then little by little a young man, a god with a blue body and lips and nails of silver . . . But you can imagine the rest.

It was an ambitious effort for the Abbey Theatre Second Company to essay Hauptmann's "Hannele" in Dublin. Their stage is strictly limited, and for adequate presentation this little drama requires very careful lighting, and room for adroit manipulation in production. However, Mr. Lennox Robinson did bravely with the resources at his command. Angels are always an appalling problem to the producer with any degree of artistic sincerity. And if Mr. Robinson's angels did not come up to expectations, the simpler scenes, where human beings appeared, amply atoned for their almost perfect naturalness "Hannele" is the objectivisation of a child's dreams. She is the daughter of a drunken mason. Her mother is dead, and her father ill-treats her. In despair she attempts suicide by drowning. She is taken from the water and carried to a room in the village almshouse to die. And the aim of the author is to show us the visions that flit through her mind as she lies dying.

How much greater is "Cleopatre," with its devilish logical movement—slow at first, and then with fierce swiftness to the fearful conclusion! The setting of huge red-brown pillars, with the Nile behind, is one of M. Bakst's most successful pieces, and the manœuvring and grouping of the figures, the artful accumulation of them and the growth of the emotion from the first playful movements of Ta-hor and her lover are impressive beyond anything else the Russians have done. This, indeed, is drama! If all the Russian choregraphic artists were of like merit we should have to revise our opinion of the importance of wordless plays. For when Cleopatra has left her dead lover of the night in the empty hall and Ta-hor falls broken-hearted on the body, while the drums thum slowly, surely then the hearts of the audience stand still.

The Coliseum programme in mail week was more than usually interesting, for one of its features was the appearance of Miss Violet Vanbrugh as Lady Macbeth in the so-called sleep-walking scene, while another was that of her sister, Miss Irene Vanbrugh, in Mr. Barrie's one-act play with the Shakespearean title, "Rosalind." Another interesting music-hall performance took place at the Palladium when scenes from "A Midsummer Night's Dream were given, with Miss Esme Beringer as Hermia, Miss Vera Beringer as Helena, Mr. Leon Quartermaine as Lysander, and Mr. Ian Swinley as Demetrius.

Devant is back at St. George's Hall, and the world is young again. It was cruel of him to go a-wandering. The Londoner has the right to count on him as a fixture. He is one of the sights of London, and how shall the country cousin up for the week-end manage to oversee them all if the sights of London start perambulating? He has come back not quite so fine an artist as he was. In the St. George's he was a literary man; in the Variety Theatre the performers are all journalists, and he has learnt to shout in voice and gesture. But he will soon forget this dangerous knowledge. He will fit himself once more into his cosy parlour. Once more his nimble, kindly wit will mask itself in unperturbed gravity with a hint of slumbering fire. Devant is a comedian who deals directly with his audience, juggling with them as he juggles with his handkerchief, and with as sure a touch. Never until the other night had one seen him as an actor in a play and, as you might expect, his acting was quite native—it was native and amateurish enough to be pleasant; it was quite in the tradition of the hall. And his magic crystals were truly magical; there was little need to assure us that they were "real persons in reduced circumstances" we saw therein.

The acting was very admirable all through. Miss Lilian Jago has Hannele was quite wonderful. She was never sentimental. The terror of death and the joy of her Princess's dress were portrayed in an equally broad and real way. Others who stood out noticeably in the lengthy cast were Mr. Philip Guiry who played the double role of Gottwald, the schoolmaster, and the Stranger; and Miss Nora Desmond, who did likewise as Sister Martha, the deaconess and Hannele's mother. The instrumental music and the singing were, perhaps, the least satisfactory part of the performance.

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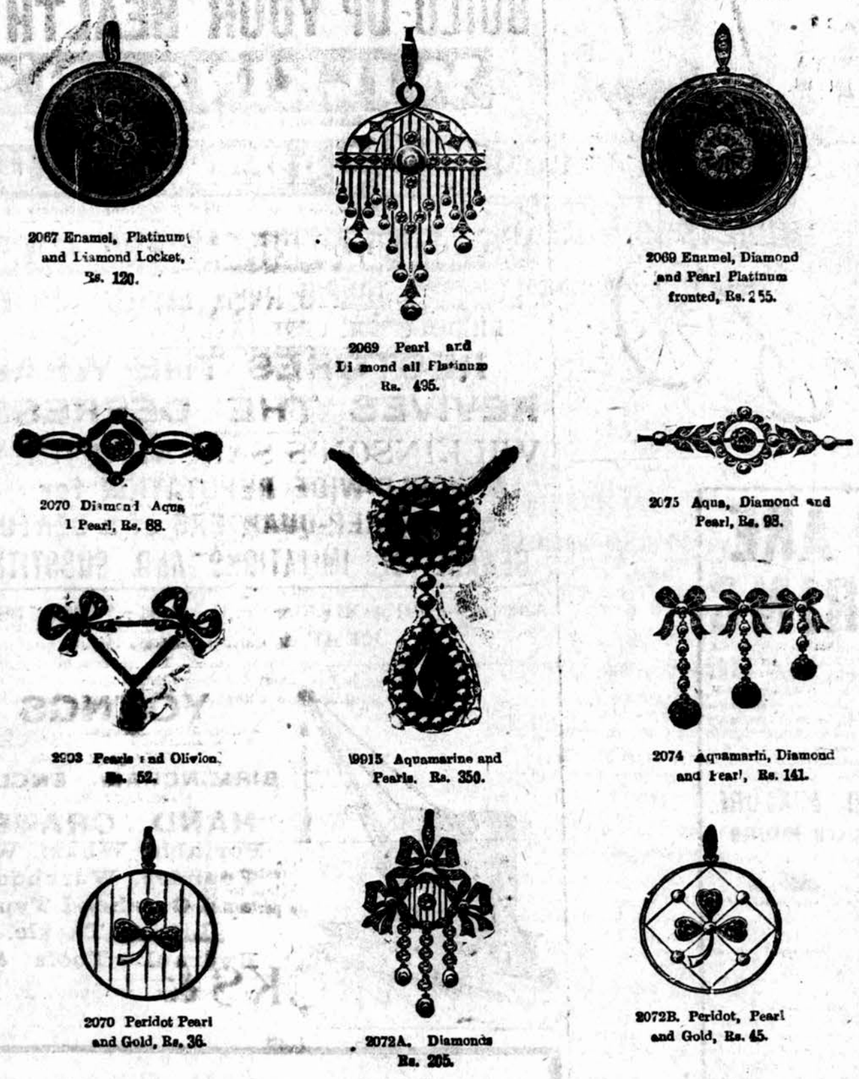

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